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Business  
Pages

## BELGIUM TO SEND SEPARATE ANSWER TO BRITAIN'S NOTE

No Rupture With France Signified by Dual Reply—Germany's Plain Choice

In Face of Reich Resistance France Will Make No Promises

By SISLEY HUBBARD  
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 26.—Matters are moving slowly and the date when the French will reply to England is still unknown. There seems no good ground for supposing that it will be ready before the rising of the British Parliament. At present, the exchange of views between Paris and Brussels chiefly shows certain divergencies and causes some anxiety in diplomatic circles lest Belgium should break away. That has always been the great danger for France. It would leave France entirely alone, pursuing doubtful experiments under the skeptical and indeed the disapproving eyes of the world. This moral isolation France would dislike intensely, and clings to Belgium, not because of any practical aid that little country can give it, but merely because of the moral effect.

It is hoped, on the main point there is no difference, but while Belgium sticks to its promise made to France not to evacuate the Ruhr district without complete payment, and not to enter into negotiations with the Reich until its passive resistance ceases, Belgium nevertheless desires a revision of the schedule of payments.

Brussels Would Be a Hypothesis

Brussels, which would like to be regarded as a hyphen between Paris and London, aquidistant from both, unfortunately finds that it leans too much either toward Paris or London. At the present moment the tendency is to slide back toward London. It is now practically certain that separate negotiations will be sent. George Thomsen, the Premier, and Henri Jaspar, as the case is put here, while remaining in general agreement with Raymond Poincaré, will have the possibility, without breaking the Franco-Belgian unity, of expressing to Downing Street their own viewpoint. This would imply the expectation that the existence of two replies instead of one does not mean that there is any real rupture in the Franco-Belgian policy. The French and Belgian Ministers have now decided not to meet until the replies have been sent. This would imply the expectation that negotiations are really opening instead of closing when the continental notes are forwarded.

It is difficult to form a definite opinion about the prospects of these negotiations, but the accusation is frequently made that M. Poincaré is displeased at the delay, during which the collapse of Germany if it does not surrender becomes more certain.

Capitulation or Catastrophe

The plain choice for Germany is capitulation or catastrophe. There is every desire to keep on friendly terms with England, but M. Poincaré is reluctant to allow anything which will permit Germany to escape from its present situation without a plain acknowledgment of defeat. The greatest stumblingblock, in spite of all efforts, is the German resistance. The French have now decided to make no promises what they will do if the Germans abandon their present hostility. The whole situation showing the difference in the viewpoint between France and England was given to The Christian Science Monitor representative as follows:

1. England is anxious to talk with Germany now. France will not negotiate until it obtains a political victory in the Ruhr valley. England is reluctant to advise Germany to throw away its only weapon unless there is an agreement as to what will then happen. France merely says it is prepared spontaneously to make radical changes if justified by the events, but it cannot prescribe for unknown conditions in advance.

France Holds to Ruhr Guarantee

2. While England will consider pledges and guarantees over the whole of German finances or particular sources of revenues, France will hold firmly to the special pledge of the Ruhr. It will never else be offered, the Ruhr guarantee must not be watered down.

3. France, before consenting to an alteration in the schedule of payments, must know precisely what is claimed from France by Great Britain and America, since these demands must be included in the German payments. England wants a number of assurances from France before surrendering its rights.

4. France declares that the Ruhr enterprise is successful. Yves le Trocquer's latest figures represent it as a productive pledge. England thinks the whole business bankrupt.

5. England wants a constitutional international tribunal, but France wants to keep all the decisions respecting reparations under its own control.

6. England has offered to discuss the question of France's security and, perhaps, to give a pact. France replies that the country is quite safe in present conditions. The problem of security, pressing, it will not allow it to be mixed up with reparations, and will not be induced to surrender credits for promises of help.

It is possible that a compromise could be obtained on some points if there were not an atmosphere of suspicion, but the distance that separates the two countries is obvious. If much time elapses, the British side will become antiquated and futile. If the objective is to save Germany and obtain a reparations settlement, there must be speedy decision. If the objective is a political victory, then the delay is not undesirable. The central fact is that Germany is beginning to disintegrate.

## Dr. Sun's Men Refuse to Obey His Orders

By The Associated Press  
Canton, July 26

It is reported here that the northern Chinese troops have joined Chen Ching-ming, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ancient enemy, on the East River, who is at Wuchow. Dr. Sun has ordered his Yunnanese troops to reinforce his campaign on the East River but they refuse.

Much opposition has developed, especially among returned emigrants from America, to Dr. Sun's action in sending railways and Government property. This action is being protested against through the Hong Kong press. Chinese people abroad are being advised not to invest here. The people of Kwangsi Province are showing dissatisfaction with the Chinese occupation of Wuchow and trouble is brewing.

## RAISING REPORTED OF RUHR BLOCKADE

Thousands of Germans Taking  
Advantage to Transact Business  
—No Official Statement

DUESSELDORF, July 26 (AP)—The frontier separating the Ruhr valley from the rest of Germany was opened at midnight. No official reports as to the resumption of traffic had been received at French headquarters here up to noon, but unofficial news was to the effect that thousands of Germans were passing in and out of the occupied region, making haste to transact urgent business. They were anxious to accomplish all possible during the present opportunity because of reports that the frontier would be closed again in a few days.

BERLIN, July 26 (AP)—It was reported from Dortmund in the Ruhr today that the authorities of occupation had announced that the blockade of the occupied areas had been raised, dating from last night. No confirmation from authoritative sources was available.

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—The Ruhr frontiers were closed as a punishment for the bomb explosion on a train in which Belgian soldiers on leave were going out of the Ruhr on June 30, 10 of the soldiers being killed. The closing made it impossible for Germans to pass from occupied to unoccupied territory without a French pass, which was rarely granted, and it prevented Germans also from entering the occupied area from unoccupied Germany.

The closing was originally decreed for a fortnight, and then was extended.

## GREEK PARTIES ADOPT PLATFORMS

Liberals Advocate Monarchy of  
Constitutional Monarchy

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 26.—The Liberals and Vanzelists have published their program for future action in view of the approaching elections. They exhort the people to uphold their policy based on a program of exterior and interior policies, which include a vindication of the close contact with the Little Entente, Balkan and allied powers, a plea for internal reconstruction, limitation on the duties of the Chamber of Deputies, the establishment of independent courts and the protection of state functionaries.

They adhere to a constitutional régime under a monarch who honors his obligations without supporting any one particular party.

The elections will probably take place in the coming October, Colonel Gonatas, president of the revolutionary cabinet, declares.

## GENUINE LIQUOR PROVES SCARCE IN TEST OF 80,000 SAMPLES

Plenty of "Poisonous Stuff" in Country, Dry Chief Says—  
One Barrel of Rye Makes Three in Nassau

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—One per cent of 80,000 samples of liquor seized by prohibition agents during the last fiscal year and analyzed in Government laboratories, was genuine. Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, announced today, reiterating that adulteration of bootleg liquor was leading to serious physical consequences.

Redistillation of denatured alcohol, another official said, fails to remove the inherent poisons: wood alcohol, benzol, ether and other deleterious matter being retained in the beverage. It is impossible to detect the presence of wood alcohol, he said, without a chemical analysis.

Official reports to prohibition headquarters of rumrunning activities in the Bahamas were said today by a high official to show that supplies of American rum are being smuggled in. Confidential advisers from American prohibition informants in Nassau, he said, were that "the supply of American rum here is very low, and liquor vessels touching here directly out of Glasgow are clearing for St. Pierre."

Information to prohibition head-

## Prominent Speakers at Williamstown Institute of Politics



HENRY MORGENTHAU  
DR. L. S. ROWE  
DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD

## ANGLO-OTTOMAN RELATIONS IMPROVE

Co-operation Between Countries  
Being Prophesied—Appeal  
on Behalf of Christians

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 26.—The Turks celebrated the signature of the Lausanne Treaty on Tuesday with an enthusiasm thoroughly worthy of the outstanding success of their diplomacy. Such occasions offer a fitting opportunity for a popular demonstration and it will be remembered that this sentiment means at least as much for them as did the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles for the allied peoples. Although defeated in the Great War, they have won a real diplomatic victory and registered the close of seven years of Celebrations in the Near East are always interesting. In Turkey particularly, a public demonstration is practically the only method of manifesting public opinion, and to their quaint local customs there have been added habits borrowed from western Europe. Thus while 101 guns crashed out in celebration, the military headquarters there arose from various parts of the city of Constantinople, the beating of drums, or native drums, which for centuries have called natives to hear tidings good or bad from the lips of public criers.

Noisy Impromptu Crowds  
Side by side with the imposing military reviews, and organized official processions, there paraded today impromptu crowds following the aqril of the clarinet-like instruments emitting mournful inharmonies which the Turks call music. To the assistance of ordered illuminations, the populace brought rockets and revolvers—the latter fired off with a general disregard to the destination of their contents.

But there's another side to the medal, and it is satisfactory to note that the vernacular newspapers are already reminding their readers that peace has its dangers no less than war. Attention is being concentrated particularly upon Mosul, and here it is interesting to find that certain political circles are already prophesying an Anglo-Ottoman co-operation. The probability of a rapprochement between the two countries has already been noted and there is considerable evidence that the relations have become very cordial. This may be expected to develop, possibly with surprising rapidity.

Simultaneously Major Hills, formerly financial secretary to the British organizing committee, foreshadowing the platform of the party.

The leading signers are Gen. Salvador Alvarado, former Secretary of the Treasury, under President Carranza and former Governor of Yucatan; Juan Sanchez Arango, former Minister to Spain and a member of the Madero Cabinet, and others not numbered among the followers of the Obregon Administration.

"The elections of Madero, Carranza, and Obregon," says the manifesto, "were mere formalities, since they first had to defeat with armed forces the groups in power. Once the question was settled on the battlefield, it was decided who would emerge victorious in the balloting."

The organizers say they have no candidate in view, but they call on "the principal vital forces of the Nation" to co-operate for the purpose of avoiding new civil war.

FRANCO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT  
PARIS, July 26 (AP)—The French and Belgian governments have reached an entire agreement on all the essential points respecting the British note, it was announced today. It was not made known whether there will be a joint or separate reply.

SOVIET ENVOY TO ITALY  
LONDON, July 26.—N. Jordanaki has left Moscow to assume his duties as Soviet representative to Italy, says a message from Moscow to Reuters, which adds that he will go to Constantinople to sign for his Government the Straits convention, concluded at the Near East Peace Conference at Lausanne.

PEACEFUL ELECTION  
IN MEXICO IS SOUGHT  
MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—"Peaceful transfer of the Presidency" through election, is the most important aim of the newly constituted National Revolutionary Union, according to a manifesto published today by the organizing committee, foreshadowing the platform of the party.

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## America Must Enter Court, Says J. R. Mott

By Special Cable  
New York, July 26

R. JOHN R. MOTT, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived home last night on the Homeric, said: "The League of Nations is the one bright spot in all the shadows following the World War."

"I cannot praise too highly what the League has achieved," he continued. "Germany is on the verge of following in the steps of Russia. I hope for nothing from the present generation in Europe. The people are tired, worn out and incapable. It is inevitable that we enter the world court."

## STEEL CHIEFS MEET TO ADJUST LONG DAY

Judge Gary and Heads of Subsidiaries Seeking to Eliminate  
12-Hour Shifts

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Heads of manufacturing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation met today with Elbert H. Gary to consider the readjustment necessary to eliminate the 12-hour day in the industry. The conference probably will continue several days.

The question of when the long shift would be eliminated has been raised many times since President Harding made public the correspondence with the American Iron & Steel Institute in which a pledge was given to eliminate the 12-hour day as soon as possible. In announcing yesterday the conference beginning today Mr. Gary characterized as "somebody's guess" reports from Pittsburgh that the long day would be abolished by the end of the year.

Today's meeting, as announced by Mr. Gary, was for consideration of ways and means of putting into effect the elimination, at the earliest possible moment, of the 12-hour day, which involves facts and figures more or less complicated.

One matter which it was understood would be discussed today was means of procuring about 32,500 additional workers it needed when the long shift is eliminated. According to Mr. Gary, about 65,000 of the Steel Corporation's 260,000 employees at present are working 12 hours a day.

A readjustment of wages also was understood to be up for consideration. Unskilled labor now working 12 hours a day receive 40 cents an hour. On the 12-hour basis, corporation officials believe this constitutes adequate pay, but if the hours are shortened, the workers would receive only \$5.20 a day at the present hourly rate.

Mr. Gary some time ago estimated that elimination of the 12-hour day probably would add 15 per cent to the cost of production.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT PASSES MANY VOTES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 26.—The changes in the British Government foreshadowed in the cable to The Christian Science Monitor on July 24 are now announced. Lieut.-Colonel Leslie Wilson, the Chief Conservative Whip, retired to be Governor of the presidency of Bombay. His position of Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury will be filled by Commander Meredith Eyres Monsell, while Major Archibald Boyd Carpenter is to be Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty in succession to Commander Eyres Monsell.

After 15 divisions and the passing of 24 votes, amounting in all to 158,500,000 pounds, the House of Commons rose at 1:24 this morning. Colonel Wilson was loudly cheered as he announced the figures of the division—his last duty as Chief Whip in view of his Indian appointment.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

JULY 26, 1923

General

President Harding in Canada Cites Century of Peace ..... 1  
Ruhr Blockade Reported Raised ..... 1  
Steel Chiefs Meet to Adjust Long Day ..... 1  
Anglo-Ottoman Relations Improving ..... 1  
Williamstown Institute of Politics ..... 1  
Belgium to Send Separate Reply ..... 1  
Co-operation in Farm Work Subject ..... 2  
Intention Asserted to Cut Clark School ..... 2  
Empire Forestry Conference Meets ..... 2  
Soviet Signs Trade Pact With Danes ..... 4  
Hiram Johnson Reiterates Old Views ..... 4  
Revolution Seen by Minus Johnson ..... 4  
Baptists Support Peace Movement ..... 4  
Dock Strike Holds Ships at London ..... 4  
Banks Choose Income Tax System ..... 5  
Municipal Farm Proposed for Boston ..... 5  
Bird Sanctuary Movement Grows ..... 5  
France Recovers Business Pulse ..... 12

Financial

Less Volume of Investments by New York Banks ..... 5  
James C. Hamilton-Portrait ..... 5  
Stocks Vibrate Within Narrow Limit ..... 5  
New York Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 5  
Safety and a Good Yield in Many Stocks ..... 5  
America Leads World in Pig Iron and Steel ..... 5  
Large Surplus of Cars Despite Heavy Traffic ..... 7

Sports

Metropolitan Men's Tennis ..... 8  
Yost Will Be Honored ..... 8  
Rowing Course Changes ..... 8  
Western Amateur Golf ..... 9  
Archery ..... 9

Features

The World's Great Capitals ..... 3  
Letters to the Editor ..... 4  
Educational ..... 10  
Our Young Folks' Page ..... 11  
Twilight Tales ..... 11  
The Page of the Seven Arts ..... 12  
The Home Forum ..... 12  
Substitute Not to Be Accepted ..... 15  
Editorials ..... 15  
Features of the War's Aftermath ..... 16

## PRESIDENT HARDING IN CANADA CITES CENTURY OF PEACE

Friendship With United States  
Example to Europe—First  
President to Visit Dominion

Points to Growing Accord and  
Years of Harmony and Trust  
Despite Unguarded Border

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 26 (AP)—President Harding, in an address here today—the first visit by an American President to Canada—pointed to the century-old friendship between the people of Canada and the people of the United States as proof to the nations of Europe that public will rather than public force is the key to international peace.

"It is public will, not public force, that makes for enduring peace," he told his audience of Canadians, gathered in Stanley Park. "And is it not a gratifying circumstance that it has fallen to the lot of us North Americans, living amicably for more than a century under different flags, to present the most striking example yet produced of that basic fact? If only European countries would heed the lesson conveyed by Canada and the United States, they would strike at the root of disagreements, and in their own prosperity forget to inveigh constantly at ours."

Cites Co-operative Policy

With his emphasis upon the long friendship between Canada and the United States, Mr. Harding coupled advice to the peoples of the Dominion to guard against giving encouragement "to any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation of the United States."

"Let us go our own gait along parallel roads, you helping us and we helping you," he added.

Mr. Harding at the outset alluded to his visit being the first ever made by a President of the United States to Canada during a term of office, and with the exception of the visits of President Wilson to Europe, the first on any politically foreign soil, and then continued:

But exceptions are required to prove rules. And Canada is an exception—a most notable exception—from every viewpoint of the United States. You are not only our neighbor, but a very good neighbor, and we rejoice in your advancement and admire your independence, not less sincerely than we value your friendship.

We know the same thoughts, live the same lives, and cherish the same aspirations of service to each other in times of need. Thousands of your brave lads served in gallant and generous action for the preservation of our Union. Many of our young men followed Canadian colors to the battlefields of France before the war, and left their properties to be shared by the graves of their intrepid sons.

Object Lesson of Peace

What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing waters, no menacing armies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper, recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and property on either side, and only humble mileposts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest.

Our protection of each other's fraternity, our armor is our faith, that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact of peace, the peace of parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which God grant, shall continue for all time.

An interesting and significant symptom of our growing mutual sympathy appears in the fact that the voluntary interchange of residents to which I have referred is wholly free from restriction. Our national and industrial exigencies have made it necessary for us, greatly to our regret, to fix limits to immigration from foreign countries.

"No Quota for Canada"

But there is no quota for Canada. We gladly welcome all of your sturdy, steady stock who care to come as a strengthening ingredient, and influence. We none the less hold Godspeed and happiness to the thousands of our fellow folk who are swarming constantly over your land and participating in its remarkable development. Wherever in either of our countries any inhabitants of the one or the other can best serve the interests of himself and his family, is the place for him to be.

A further evidence of our increasing interdependence appears in the shifting of capital. Since the armistice, I am informed, approximately \$3,500,000,000 has found its way from the United States into Canada for investment. Most gratifying to you, moreover, should be the circumstance that one-half of that great sum has gone for purchase of your state and municipal bonds, a tribute indeed to the scrupulous maintenance of your credit, to a degree equalled only by your mother country across the sea and your sister country across the hardly visible border.

A hundred years of tranquil relationships, through vicissitudes which elsewhere would have evoked armed conflict rather than arbitration, affords, truly, declared James Bryce, the finest example ever seen in history of an undefended country which has resisted all attempts of arms to help it prevent hostile demonstrations; thus proving beyond question that "peace can always be kept, whereas the peace of grandeur is a precarious thing between peoples that wish to keep it."

Rejoices in Freedom

There is a great and highly pertinent truth, my friends, in that simple assertion. It is public will, not public force, that makes for enduring peace. And is it not a gratifying circumstance that it has fallen to the lot of us North Americans, living amicably for more than a century under different flags, to present the most striking example yet produced of that fact? If only European countries would heed the lesson conveyed by Canada and the United States they would strike at the root of their own continuing disagree-







## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Rome

Rome, July 26

THE Italian portion of the Austrian loan, 200,000,000 lire, has been subscribed six times over. The leading banks have taken a greater part of the shares, making a good profit owing to the depreciated currency. While considerable gain could be made by selling the shares immediately, it is expected that the Italian banks will wait some time in the hope that the Austrian issue will rise several points in the next few months.

Fascism may now count among its admirers the American Ambassador in Rome, Richard Washburn Child. Quite recently at a dinner given in honor of the Italian Prime Minister and the United States Ambassador, the latter gave a most appropriate definition of Fascism, describing it as "The exaltation of force, discipline, and the sense of responsibility." In a striking comparison of the Italian Fascist movement with that of the last few years, the Ambassador vigorously condemned the doctrines of Socialism and Communism, which then prevailed. "I would not be speaking according to my conviction," and those of numbers of Americans failed to detect the irony of the Ambassador and the Italian people have given the world a remarkable example of courageous national organization based on self-discipline and individual responsibility toward the State and on the abandonment of false hopes and weak doctrines. "During these last years," the Ambassador continued, "the dangers which are the natural consequences of the war have been often pointed out, but these dangers are worse than war itself, for they are capable of degrading, ruining and destroying a whole nation." According to Mr. Child the Socialist doctrines are the expression of degeneracy and false humanitarianism. Socialism, far from organizing and bringing together the nations, has been the cause of class warfare and international discord. The Fascist doctrine, which has subverted Socialism in Italy, has taught every man to stand by himself and not to expect support from others.

For many years Italy has felt the necessity of active co-operation in the field of international submarine cable policy, the vital importance of which has been well recognized during and after the war. It has been considered advisable that the great colonies of Italians living in North and South America should have direct means of communication with their mother country. Hitherto Italy has depended on international submarine cables held by foreign powers. For the purpose of freeing Italy from the servitude to which its politics and its financial and economic communities were subjected, the Italian Telegraphic Submarine Cable Company has been formed with a definite purpose of entering into negotiations with the Italian Government, and with foreign states who own cable lines.

This company was originally formed on Sept. 12, 1921, and was subsequently replaced by a new one inaugurated on Feb. 5, 1923. By the latter convention the Italian Cable Company binds itself to lay within three years a cable with Spain and, through the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, and St. Fernando de Noronha, to Brazil and the Argentine. Another cable will be laid through the Azores with a view to insure communication with North America. A third cable stretching as far as Greece will keep Italy in direct touch with the East. The first two cables will start from Fiumicino, near Rome, and the other from Brindisi on the Adriatic. The Italian Government guarantees for the first three years a minimum of 5,000,000 words for the cable with South America alone, and in return the company guarantees regularity of service by means of the surety deposit of the company. The Italian Government will enjoy special privileges for the transmission of its own dispatches. The same company has concluded similar conventions with the Spanish, Brazilian and Argentine governments. A consortium of the most important banks has been formed to finance the company and a capital of 200,000,000 lire is being raised, to which the Italian public has been invited to contribute.

During recent excavations in an ancient emporium in the Testaccio quarters on the banks of the River Tiber, in Rome, where in olden times there was a school of sculpture, a huge sitting statue of Minerva has been discovered. The discovery has aroused great interest and curiosity in archeological circles, for the statue is of one whole block of alab-

ter. It is worthy of note that during the republic and the first years of the Empire it was here that the marble was landed. Very probably it is the work of a sculptor who lived during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. But as the statue is without head and arms, and most of its beauty is derived from the rosy hue of the alabaster, its artistic value cannot be exactly determined. It is hoped that further excavations will lead to the discovery of the head and the arms. The importance of the new discovery which is in perfect Greek style lies in the fact that there is no other example in alabaster in any of the principal world museums.

The Italian Government in its endeavor further to reduce the state deficit has not only dismissed thousands of employees from the various departments, but is also attempting to economize by cutting down the extra salaries, or "caroviveri," which the Government has paid to its employees since the war for the increased cost of living. This is by no means a proof that food prices have lately diminished. On the contrary, the cost of living has in the last few months considerably increased. The Government's measure, therefore, has met with general displeasure and will certainly not help to increase its popularity. At this time the government control of rents, which has just come into operation, has resulted in the sudden rise in rents, and those who suffer most are, as usual, the civil servants. The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Count Teofilo Rossi, impressed by this state of affairs, has urgently summoned a meeting of representatives of the chief towns of Italy to examine the whole question of reducing the cost of living. A resolution was unanimously adopted advocating a policy of facilitating the importation of foodstuffs, of reducing internal tariffs and of disciplining the markets and small tradesmen.

The extraordinary weakness of the Italian exchange during the last few weeks has struck everyone, especially in view of the increase of exports as compared with imports and the improvement of the state balance. The present Government is accused of not showing sufficient interest toward the raising of the depreciated value of the lira, especially after the explicit promises which appeared in the Fascist organ, the Popolo d'Italia, as soon as Signor Mussolini assumed power. Toward the end of October it was promised that in three months the value of the Italian lira would have risen to 50 centimes in comparison with the sterling. After seven months of Fascist rule the value of the lira is less than 25 centimes. The Government in explanation of the present situation of the lira has issued a statement explaining how a certain weakness of the exchange always takes place at this time of the year, and that it is largely due to heavy payments which have to be made abroad. The uncertain conditions of the present situation in Europe has naturally its repercussion on European exchanges. Speculators are taking advantage of the present international situation, and this helps further to depreciate the value of Italian currency.

There is hardly a town in Italy which does not possess a monument erected to the memory of Italy's greatest poet, Dante Alighieri. Strange to say, Rome is the only exception. An influential committee has therefore been formed for the purpose of erecting a national monument to Dante on Monte Mario. The Italian Minister of Education, Senator Giovanni Gentile, has given his consent and it is believed that sufficient funds will be available to begin the work at once. The connection of Monte Mario with Dante is historically well-known. He stopped

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there when he journeyed from Florence to Rome and spoke these words: "This is the most sublime, most poetical and most sacred site." Thus as the Gianiculum is sacred to the Italian hero Giuseppe Garibaldi, and the Aventine to the Italian philosopher and statesman Giuseppe Mazzini, so will Monte Mario be to Dante.

An interesting football match has been played in the royal gardens of Boboli, near Florence, the players wearing the vivid costumes of the fifteenth centuries. In ancient Florence football was generally played wherever a large ground was available; but on grand occasions, such as the arrival of ambassadors, royal and royal weddings, it used to be played in the Piazza Santa Croce. To mark the exact center of the square there can still be seen a marble slab which has in its center a colored ball surrounded by an inscription bearing the date of Feb. 10, 1565. These sporting festivals are described and recorded in several frescoes and paintings in the Florence galleries. The last game which was played in costume took place in April, 1885, in the presence of King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, after a lapse of a century and a half.

## CANADIANS FLOAT RAIL BOND ISSUE

Largest Financial Operation Ever Taken Within Dominion

OTTAWA, Ont., July 26 (Special).—W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, yesterday accepted the tender of a group of financiers headed by A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., and the Dominion Securities Corporation, all Canadian houses, for the floating of a \$22,500,000 Canadian national railway equipment bond issue. The bonds cover a period of 15 years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The successful tenderers bid at 97.89 per cent and accrued interest. Hitherto equipment bonds of the various railways have been issued in the United States. Mr. Fielding, however, decided that there was no reason why the opportunity should not be given to Canadian financial houses to handle the business. "This," he said, "is the largest financial operation ever handled in Canada by Canadian houses. It speaks well not only for the credit of the Dominion generally but for the strength and enterprise of our own financial institutions."

## FREE STATE SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN ULSTER

BELFAST, July 26 (AP).—Three Free State soldier cyclists were seized by Ulster specials yesterday, after they are alleged to have refused to halt when challenged in crossing the Fermanagh-Cavan border. When the challenge was disobeyed, the specials fired a volley and the Southerners dismounted and attempted to reply, but the Ulster officers rushed in and captured them. The three prisoners were released and conveyed to the border, where they were handed over to the Free State authorities. The official view in Belfast is that the trespass was inadvertent.

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## EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE TO SURVEY CANADIAN TIMBER

Wood Pulp Embargo Would Be Used Only as Last Resort, Says Premier—Important Source of Revenue

OTTAWA, Ont., July 26 (Special).—Delegates to the second British Empire Forestry Conference were welcomed yesterday by W. L. Mackenzie King at the Victoria Memorial Museum. The delegates represented every part of the Empire, including the Irish Free State.

The purpose of the conference is to devise means for the proper utilization and conservation of forest resources, and to make a survey of the whole situation. Delegates will make an inspection tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At the opening of the proceedings a message from the Prince of Wales was read commending the aims of the conference and emphasizing the need of forest conservation. Lord Lovat was appointed chairman.

**Wood Pulp Discussed.**  
In the course of his address of welcome Mr. King said:

Next to agriculture, the wood industries constitute the most important source of our national income. How rapidly this source is being depleted by fires, by insect pests, by export of raw products, by undue exploitation and unnecessary and often wanton destruction, few of us, if any, have begun to appreciate. Nothing but a knowledge of the facts, on which to base a wide forest policy and authority, can save the situation, and for both of these an accurate and informed public opinion is an absolute essential.

To aid the Government in framing such, and to give us power to take the

necessary action without delay, our Government, at the session of Parliament just concluded, announced its intention of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding the export of pulp wood from Canada, and by legislation took power, by order-in-council, to prohibit, if need be, to the extent, and subject to the restrictions deemed advisable, the export of our pulp wood.

**Wastes Are Decried.**  
We recognize that to restrict trade in any direction is the last of the measures to which a government should resort, and we are hopeful that in the benefits which will accrue to our foresters from association, consultation and conference with forestry experts from other parts of the British Empire as well as from the information which we hope our own commission will elucidate we may find a yet more excellent way of dealing with the problem of the economic development of our forest resources.

We recognize that in the past we have been profligate with our forest wealth, that we have wasted our heritage. While we have talked in terms of quantity, we have lost sight often of the importance of quality, not without its cost to our trade. Some of these evils, and some of the misconceptions and false impressions which have grown out of them, we hope this conference will go far to remove. What is true of Canada in one and all of these respects is, I fear, only too true of most of the constituent units of the British Empire. The war helped to disclose how general had become our weaknesses and shortcomings in this regard. The first task now is a gen-

eral stock-taking, the preparation of a sort of doomsday book of the forest resources of the British Empire as a whole. This, I believe, you have already entered upon. The next step is to pool what we have of knowledge as to methods of forest conservation and regeneration, and to make as broad as the Empire itself our work of forest education and research.

## SEMINARY RECEIVES 40,000 RARE VOLUMES

NEW YORK, July 26.—Forty thousand volumes, laboriously written by hand on parchment, some of them dating back as far as 640 A. D., have just arrived from abroad, and are being unpacked in the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary. It was announced yesterday. The collection, presented to the seminary by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, was gathered in many years of travel over the entire civilized world by Elkan Nathan Adler, famous globe trotter. Its possession is said to make the seminary the Jewish culture center of the world. The volumes are on every conceivable subject, and range from medieval pharmacopoeia to Hebrew translations of Aristotle and lists of persons executed during the Spanish Inquisition.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL RECORD

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 26 (AP).—The Sunday school attendance records of Fayette county have been awarded the son and three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Marshall of Connelville. Edward attended Sunday school for 15 years, missing only one day; Martha missed one day in 13 years, while Lilly has a perfect record covering a period of 11 years. Elsie joined the Sunday school four years ago and has not missed a single session. The church was attended is a mile from their home.

## BRITISH DISCUSS VACCINATION LAW

Meeting Called in Parliament—"Epidemic" Subsidies

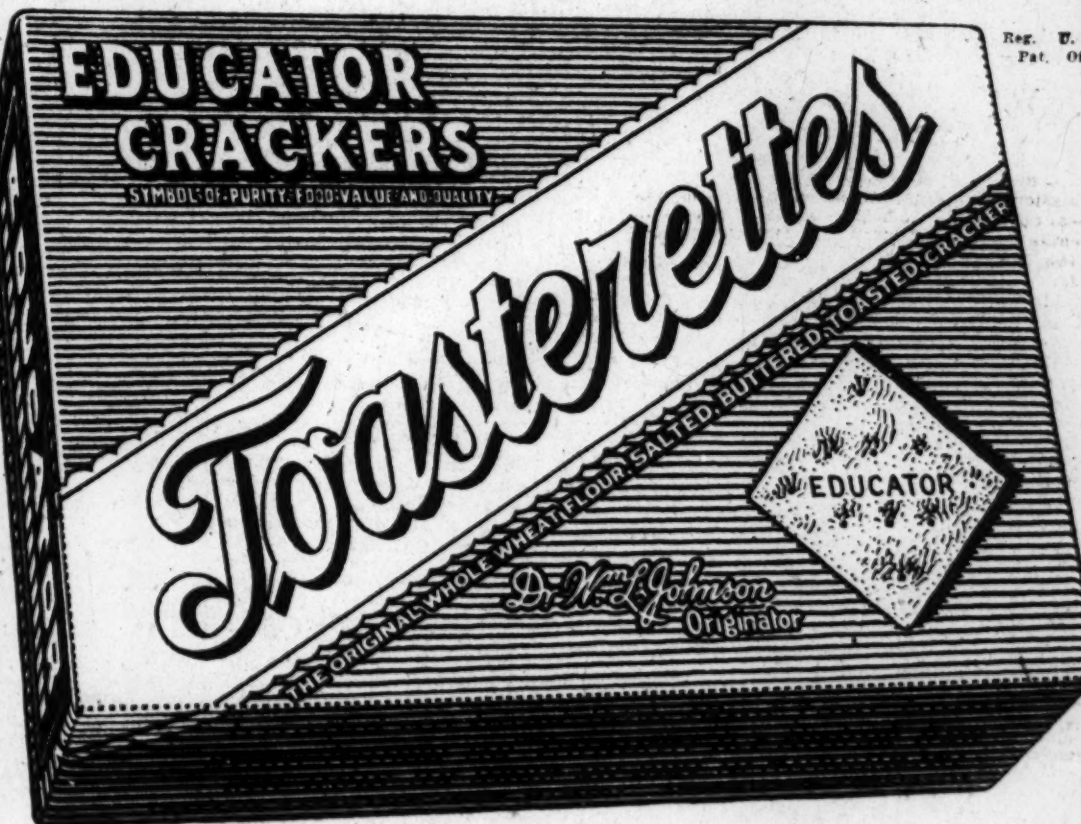
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 26.—Further acknowledgment that Gloucester's "small-pox epidemic" is subsiding, was made yesterday by Capt. John Wood, chairman of the health committee of Gloucester who, in a speech at the city council meeting said the number of cases admitted to the isolation hospital showed a marked diminution. The number in the hospital is now less than 180 as against 254 about 10 days ago. He felt it was now perfectly safe for anyone from the outside to come to Gloucester. He hoped the "unreasonable panic" which had taken hold of some people would now subside.

Regardless of these developments, the Health Ministry is apparently seeking to compel a more complete vaccination. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, presided yesterday at a meeting of Members of Parliament called by the medical committee to discuss vaccination and smallpox. In the course of his remarks he deplored the growing practice of parents to have their children exempted on the grounds of conscientious objection. The possibility of amending the existing law to discourage this tendency was, he said, "a matter under consideration."

**GASOLINE PRICE CUT AGAIN.**  
NEW YORK, July 26.—The Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced price of gasoline one cent in New York and New England to 20½ cents, tank wagon basis. Y. M. P. naphtha has also been reduced one cent to 19½ cents.

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COURT AGAIN "HIT"  
BY HIRAM JOHNSONNew York Speech Is Reiteration  
of His "Well-Known Views"  
on Foreign Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 26.—Hiram Johnson has spoken; yet to the audience of 800 men and women gathered last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to hear the first speech of the United States Senator from California, after 4½ months abroad, his address, though greeted with much enthusiasm, left untouched most of the issues on which he was expected to speak.

As was anticipated, Mr. Johnson declared that he would oppose America's entrance into the World Court, no matter what administration proposed it, but he made no mention of President Harding's St. Louis reservations, nor of the stand of other American irreconcilables like William H. Borah (R.). Senator from Idaho, who has virtually accepted them.

He declared that "some of us will neither be fooled nor driven nor brow-beaten" on the international issue, yet he made no mention of a third party, either by way of challenge for its reconstruction nor of self-denying promise to stay out of it. He took no stand on the issue of recognition of Soviet Russia, nor of linking of his views to the backers of the radical senatorial group which is already divided on this question.

**Speech of Reiteration**  
His address was mainly a forceful reiteration of his familiar point of view that America's only course of prudence and self-respect lay in keeping out of the "mess" and "maelstrom" of European politics. "They want us to come into Europe," he said, "not for the quality of our intelligence, but for the strength of our muscles, because the United States is the world's largest reservoir of money and one of the world's largest reservoirs of potential man power."

In his speech, following a bitter attack on British propagandists in shaping the visits of American internationalists, Mr. Johnson declared that the doctrine of "men like Lord Robert Cecil, however, sweetly and tactfully phrased, was the doctrine of and for their own great nation, not of and for ours."

**"Orators" Among Missing**  
Although the occasion was set for an ovation, the applause which greeted the main points of the Senator's speech never extended beyond a few seconds. Cheers greeted the call of the chairman, George Henry Payne, "Johnson for 1924," but the cry took the audience, was the doctrine of and for their own great nation, not of and for ours."

Among other guests at the banquet were Col. George Harvey, Ambassador to England; Joseph I. France of Maryland, former Senator; William M. Calder of New York, former Senator; John J. Lenz (D.), former Representative of Ohio; Representatives Sol Bloom (D.), A. B. Rosedale (R.), and F. H. Laguardia (R.), of New York; Charles M. Schwab, Harold L. Ickes of Chicago, former Progressive national committeeman; Col. Rhineland Waldo, chairman of the reception committee; Louis E. Shipman, editor of "Life"; Helen Varick Brown, New York county Republican committee leader; Frank H. Hitchcock and William Hard.

Mr. Johnson plans to remain in New York today fulfilling personal engagements and will depart for Washington, en route for California to-morrow.

**"You Said It"—Sen. Moses**  
CONCORD, N. H., July 26 (AP).—George H. Moses, former New Hampshire, today telegraphed Hiram Johnson, Senator from California: "You said it. There are two of us anyway."

He referred to the California man's denunciation of the World Court and League of Nations, in his speech at New York last night.

EUROPEAN SITUATION  
LAID TO REPUBLICANS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26 (AP).—Warning the Nation that the "black cloud of the west" caused by the failure of the wheat market will affect the entire country just as did the failure of the south's cotton market in 1914, Senator Oscar W. Underwood (D.), yesterday placed blame for the present conditions in Europe on the Republican Administration when he delivered his first public speech since his return from abroad.

"We can never tell where that cloud will move to," Senator Underwood declared. "Who among you can tell if the same cloud now hanging over the west will not be hanging over the south next year?"

He made it plain that he felt the assistance of the United States is badly needed to straighten out affairs abroad.

HOBOKEN DOCKERS  
ANSWER I. W. W. CALL

NEW YORK, July 26.—Fourteen hundred longshoremen were reported idle today as a result of the strike called by the Marine Transport Work-

ers' division of the I. W. W. in Hoboken Tuesday.

Officials of the International Longshoremen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, claimed that practically all their members who answered the strike call have returned to work. I. W. W. leaders asserted that the ranks of the strikers were being augmented hourly by members of the more conservative organization.

DOCK STRIKE HOLDS  
SHIPS AT LONDONTrade Union Conference Condemns Walkout Through  
Its Council

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 26.—The general council of the Trade Union Conference met yesterday and strongly condemned the action of the dockers who came out on strike a fortnight ago contrary to the advice of their union leaders. Meanwhile, however, the strike still persists, though the men at the Tilbury docks, who struck on Monday in response to the appeal of a body of strikers who marched 22 miles from London in order to make it, were yesterday reported as dribbling back to work.

Ben Tillett spoke to the men there last night, appealing to them to uphold the union leaders and return to work. At the conclusion of his speech a vote of confidence and loyalty to the union was carried unanimously.

The result is seen this morning in a considerable increase in the numbers of men at work there.

At London and Hull, however, the strike still maintains its hold. At Hull, though there was a partial resumption of work on Tuesday, a mass meeting of 5000 dockers voted, with only one dissentient, for continuing the strike, and yesterday the stoppage was again complete.

London is equally determined, and yesterday some of the strikers near the customs house came into conflict with the police in an attempt to prevent the men from going to work. But for this incident the strike has been remarkable hitherto for the law-abiding manner in which it has been carried on. Yesterday a party of 50 or 60 members of Parliament went on a tour of inspection of the London docks on the invitation of the Port of London Authority, and the chairman of that body, Lord Devonport, told them 168 vessels were being held up owing to the strike.

Free State Government  
Seeks Way Out of Strike

By Special Cable  
DUBLIN, July 26.—The dockers' strike in the Free State continues and as the days go by, the number of workers in the country who are involved becomes progressively larger. Both ship owners and unions remain firm in their respective attitudes. In fact, the pickets of the unions have been actively engaged in holding up goods going to and from the north by water. If they succeed such goods would normally have been carried by sea. It is officially announced that the Government, through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, is making a further effort to settle the dispute at a conference tomorrow.

In the meantime, the Shipowners Association has issued a statement in which it is claimed that in 1914, 25 men working 10 hours per day did the same work as 35 men working eight hours a day at the present time, and that whereas in 1914 the cost was \$6.68, today the cost is \$24.10.

BANK CLERKS' UNION  
BELIEVES IN SECRECY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 26.—The unionization of 20,000 clerks and other bank employees in New York, undertaken secretly six weeks ago by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, with the support of the American Federation of Labor, will be continued, it is said, in spite of the announcement of the abandonment of the bonus system and the increase of salaries of New York bank employees.

This statement is made by Ernest Bohm, secretary of the union. Mr. Bohm characterizes the action of the bank officials as a counter move to the activities of the union, and points out that in the two labor banks started in New York the employees have joined the union.

**CHURCH ENJOYS TWO BEST YEARS**  
NEW YORK, July 26.—The Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D., secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, will report at the meeting to be held in Springfield, Mass., in October, that the church has just completed the most successful two years in its history.

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REVOLUTION IS SEEN  
BY MAGNUS JOHNSONMay Be Political, Economical,  
or Even Worse, He Says. If  
Conditions Do Not Change

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26 (AP).—The United States faces revolution—political, industrial or even a resort to arms—"if conditions confronting the laboring man and the farmers are not changed," in the opinion of Magnus Johnson, recently elected Senator from Minnesota on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

"Many think the same thing that happened in Russia cannot happen in this country," the Senator-elect said today in a statement to the Associated Press, "but don't fool yourself. It could happen here before you knew what was going on."

"The Tsar had a big army but he couldn't stop a revolution. We haven't hardly any army at all, so what could our Government do if there was a nationwide revolution. It couldn't do a thing."

"Many things need changing," the new Senator said, when asked if he had a definite plan for altering conditions, "but right now I have nothing worked out," he said.

"The farmer is in dire need, he continued, and 'emergency legislation' is needed to remedy the situation. But clamoring for a special session of Congress, 'that isn't any use,' he said.

"For President Harding, in a letter I saw recently, said he would not call a special session under any circumstances."

**"Production Plan" for Farmers**  
"The farmer should have cost of production, plus a reasonable profit, definitely guaranteed by the Government," Mr. Johnson holds, "because the farmers' products have lost their buying power, and when the farmer can't buy, the country will soon feel it."

"To accomplish the desired result it will be necessary for Congress to proceed carefully, but right now temporary or emergency legislation is needed to take care of the situation for this year," he added.

Explaining "some of the things that can lead to revolution," the Senator-elect said "65 per cent of the wealth of the country is in the hands of 2 per cent of the population and unless there is a better distribution of the wealth, the common people are going to revolt against it."

This "better distribution of wealth," he said, "could be accomplished through heavier taxation of large and successful corporations," taxing of non-productive income, and the profits and "bonuses" with regulation of their activities so the added tax burden could not be shifted again to the people.

**Favors Soldiers' Bonus**  
Mr. Johnson is "for the bonus for former soldiers," payable out of taxation on excess profits; he wishes to "change the federal reserve system," and curb the power of the United States Supreme Court, to "do away with 5-to-4 decisions, and perhaps call for unanimous decisions."

There is another thing Mr. Johnson wants "everybody to understand." Though a friend of the farmer and the laboring man, he would not consent to turning Congress over to the exclusive benefit of that class any more than he would want it to be run for the sole benefit of the capitalists. Congress should be run for everybody, and be run on the square, he said.

Mr. Johnson will have several conferences with leaders of the group he will affiliate with in Congress—commonly termed the La Follette bloc—before he goes to the Senate in December.

Tomorrow he will confer with Henrik Shipstead, the other Minnesota Senator, also a Farmer-Laborite, who was elected last fall. The meeting will take place at the summer home of Thomas Frankson, former Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota and one of the Republicans who came out in favor of Mr. Johnson's candidacy in the recent campaign.

ZIONIST COLONISTS  
FINDING PROSPERITY

LONDON, July 26.—The newly formed Zionist colonies in Palestine are described as more prosperous than at any time hitherto, by the Jerusalem correspondent of the Daily

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BAPTISTS SUPPORT  
PEACE MOVEMENTChurches in All Lands Asked to  
Aid Development of Inter-  
national Tribunals

STOCKHOLM, July 26 (AP).—Baptist churches of the world were called upon in resolutions adopted by the Baptist World Alliance today to assist in promoting world peace through urging their respective governments to make the maintenance of peace their first aim and to co-operate in forming international tribunals for the settlement of international disputes.

The resolutions urged the members of the Baptist churches throughout the world to contract everything likely to provoke war, to eliminate from textbooks all racial and national antagonisms, and in the name of the congress, appealed "to the governments of the world to make the maintenance of peace their first aim."

Foreign mission work is the greatest task of the Baptists today, declared Dr. J. F. Love, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. He said:

"The Baptists of the world today must set themselves to the task of world missions, and in this attitude and endeavor, rightly relate themselves to the future of the world. We must, to deal effectively with the world situation which confronts us, face our future with a spiritual temper, the missionary abandon, the uncalculating faith and the absolute contempt for personal hazard which have characterized the people who in the past have borne our name and by which these have subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness."

The world faces a future which religion has colored by its failures and its successes, its faiths and its heresies, its deeds and its doctrines. We must, to deal effectively with the world situation which confronts us, face our future with a spiritual temper, the missionary abandon, the uncalculating faith and the absolute contempt for personal hazard which have characterized the people who in the past have borne our name and by which these have subdued kingdoms and wrought righteousness."

Dr. James H. Franklin, foreign secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, said the greatest need in the mission field today was not money nor more missionaries, but "the sacrificial spirit... and we of the West cannot import it to others except as we may have acquired it for ourselves."

Dr. E. Y. Mullins of Louisville, Ky., was unanimously elected today president of the Baptist World Alliance.

Dr. Edgar Young Mullins is president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., and of the Southern Baptist Convention. He began professional life as a telegraph operator at Corsicana, Tex., but later entered the ministry. He has held pastorates in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky.

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SOVIET SIGNS TRADE  
PACT WITH DANESWashington Studies Agreement  
Offering Mutual Guarantees  
for Free Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Russian Soviet Government agrees not to initiate or support any step calculated to bring about the attachment or seizure of funds, goods or movable or immovable property, in a trade agreement just signed with Denmark, the text of which has been received here, and is being carefully studied by officials.

According to the terms of the agreement, Soviet official delegations are to be allowed unrestricted entry into Denmark, and similar delegations from Denmark will go into Russia, but each Government specifically pledges itself to refrain from conducting or supporting political propaganda against the other.

**Property Is Immune**  
Property in Denmark belonging to the Soviet Government is to enjoy the same immunity as is provided by international law for the property of other friendly nations.

Ships of the two countries in the ports of either are to receive in all respects the treatment, the privileges, the facilities, and immunities accorded by the established practice of commercial nations. A clause stipulates, however, that Denmark cannot claim the special rights or privileges accorded to countries which recognize the Soviet Government de jure.

An important declaration regarding claims was signed in connection with the trade agreement, providing that all claims of either party or its nationals against the other in respect of property rights or obligations incurred by the present or previous governments shall not be prejudiced in any way by this agreement.

**Officials Admitted**  
For the purpose of giving proper effect to this agreement, and for the purpose of protecting the interests of their nations, both governments agree to grant admittance to their respective territories to a delegation of the other government consisting of one or several official representatives and necessary assistants, to a number to be mutually agreed upon. The official representatives, trade agents, their assistants and secretaries, shall be nationals of the country they represent.

The official representatives shall, in the exercise of their functions, have free access to the foreign minister of the country wherein they reside. They shall further be at liberty to communicate freely with their own government and with official representatives of their government in other countries by post, by telegraph and by wireless telegraph, by cipher when desired, and to receive and dispatch couriers with sealed bags, subject to a limitation of 10 kg. per week, which

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MONOPOLY GRANTED  
BY RUSSIAN SOVIETMOSCOW, July 26 (AP).—The Federal  
Council of Commissars has sanctioned a concessionary agreement between the Russian state and the volunteer fleet on one side and the White Star, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies on the other for a monopoly in the transportation of emigrants to and from Russia. This business has heretofore been held by the Russian fleet.

The agreement provides that other foreign steamship companies may join the concern. The capital is fully paid by the concessionaires, the Russian fleet obtaining 60 per cent of the shares without cost. Of the eight directors, four, including the chairman, are appointed by the Russians, who also control the dispatch of emigrants. The agreement holds good until the end of 1924, with automatic prolongation annually until notice of withdrawal is filed by any member. The Soviet Federation reserves the right to exclude any member in case its country's government breaks relations with Russia.

A separate agreement was signed between the Russian Black Sea fleet and the Byron Steamship Company of England, under which vessels will sail every two weeks from Odessa for New York.

**LOST PERSONS TRACED  
BY NEAR EAST RELIEF**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 26.—A letter from Alexandropol, Armenia, says Mrs. Charles T. White, New York City, has reunited 800 missing members of families with their relatives in all parts of the world during a year as personal service director of the Near East Relief.

The Near East Relief has been besieged since the war with appeals for information concerning lost ones. Most of them originated in Armenia. By personal trips into mountain villages, by use of naval messengers, by word sent to the head men in each community where the lost ones were supposed to live, and through the co-operation of government officials, inquiries were answered.

The official representatives shall, in the exercise of their functions, have free access to the foreign minister of the country wherein they reside. They shall further be at liberty to communicate freely with their own government and with official representatives of their government in other countries by post, by telegraph and by wireless telegraph, by cipher when desired, and to receive and dispatch couriers with sealed bags, subject to a limitation of 10 kg. per week, which

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DETROIT

BELGIUM LIMITS  
SALES OF ALCOHOLGood Effects of Restrictions Are  
Apparent on All Sides

BRUSSELS, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—The restrictions on the sale of alcohol in Belgium, imposed by a measure for which the Socialist leader, Vandervelde, was responsible when he was a member of the government, have now been in operation sufficiently long for an estimate of their results to be formed. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured that the social effects of the measure have been surprisingly good.

The sale of alcohol is not entirely forbidden, but it cannot be purchased in smaller quantities than two liters. Consequently the drinking of alcohol has virtually come to an end in the cafes and restaurants. Beer and wines are still consumed in considerable quantities, but it is suggested that these do not bring about such grave evils as alcohol drinking, and that, therefore, public opinion is not ripe at present for any further advance along the road of restriction.

The habit of repairing in family parties to favorite cafes was too strong among the working and middle classes, the promoters of the measure argued, to cause them to abandon these public places of recreation for the secret drinking den, just because they had no longer purchased alcohol or liquors. This estimate of the social instinct and tendencies of the people appears to have been correct. Critics of the restriction are not wanting, but the supporters of the movement have now a powerful public opinion behind them, and their advocacy is strengthened by the fact that they can point to marked social changes which nobody who has any regard for the welfare of a modern industrial community can disparage.

**Himelhochs**  
Woodward Thru to Washington  
DETROIT

The great triple alliance sweater, blouse, and plaid skirt in every color. Skirts from 10.00. Blouses from 3.50. Sweaters from 2.95. In the Sports and Blouse Shops.

Corsets—Lingerie—Hosiery  
**MILTON**  
1509 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

—to RAYL'S  
for House Paint

FULLERTON PAINT, made by The Indiana Indestructible Paint Co., is guaranteed against cracking and peeling for five years. It's really exceptionally good paint. It covers well, and it lasts.

Large assortment of colors in quarts, half-gallons and gallons.

THE T. B. RAYL CO.  
9 Grand River East, at Woodward  
DETROIT, MICH.

August Sale of Furs

WITH beautiful Furs the pinnacle of most women's high hopes where apparel is concerned, is it any wonder that so pronounced an opportunity as this is so urgent a challenge! This selling is an even balance of high quality, finished workmanship, beautiful styles women everywhere accord their unstinted admiration, and prices that mean a distinct saving.

Newcomb-Endicott Company  
Detroit, Michigan

IN DETROIT

Hatcher's MEN'S SHOP  
Quality without Extravagance  
HOTEL TULLER

FORE!!

A Long Drive On  
Golf Clothes

August 1st contractors take charge of alterations. Our clothing cabinets must be cleared. This special Half Price offering of fine Tweed, Flannel and Homespun 4-piece Golf Suits, Coat, Vest, Trousers, Knickers, should do the trick. New styles. Many fabrics imported.

Half Price



## LESS VOLUME OF INVESTMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKS

Shrinkage of \$64,965,300 in Holdings Shown by 23 Institutions Compared With 1922

NEW YORK, July 26—Shrinkage of \$64,965,300 in the investments in securities by 23 of the leading national banks and trust companies of New York City has taken place, according to figures as of June 30 last. The total stands at \$1,191,971,000, compared with \$1,256,936,300 on June 30 of 1922.

Thirteen large banks reported a decrease in stock and bond investments, while 10 showed an increase.

The National City Bank reported the largest increase in such investment holdings, namely, \$47,291,200. Investment holdings of the National City were \$129,951,600, compared with \$82,660,400 in June, 1922.

The largest decrease in investment holdings was shown by the National Bank of Commerce. Its total June 30, 1923, was \$38,668,200, compared with \$102,806,900 a year ago, a shrinkage of \$64,138,700.

The largest holder of bonds, stocks, securities, etc., is the First National Bank. However, it reported a decrease during the period, the total being \$209,318,200, compared with \$232,808,200 June 30, 1922, a difference of \$23,490,000.

Investment holdings of the Guaranty Trust show only a scant change, at \$102,515,900, compared with \$106,285,200 a year ago, a decrease of \$3,769,300.

The Bankers' Trust Company now holds investments totaling \$96,133,200, whereas a year ago the total was \$114,349,800, a decrease of \$18,216,600.

The Chase National shows an increase of \$32,711,100, its total being \$95,956,200, compared with \$63,245,100 a year ago.

The following figures represent investments in bonds, stocks, securities, etc., of 23 of the more important national banks and trust companies in New York City June 30, 1923, compared with June 30, 1922:

	June 30, 1923	June 30, 1922
First National	\$209,318,200	\$232,808,200
National City	\$129,951,600	\$82,660,400
Guaranty Trust	\$102,515,900	\$106,285,200
Bankers' Trust	\$96,133,200	\$114,349,800
Chase National	\$95,956,200	\$63,245,100
Central Union Tr.	\$81,125,800	\$72,101,800
Public National	\$79,806,100	\$58,118,200
Equitable Trust	\$65,650,300	\$37,620,000
Hanover National	\$45,070,000	\$31,124,400
Farmers Loan	\$42,500,800	\$39,908,100
New York Trust	\$39,235,400	\$41,253,900
Natl. Bank of Com.	\$38,668,200	\$102,806,900
Am. Exchange	\$34,278,300	\$24,787,500
Mechanics & M.	\$31,213,200	\$23,812,300
National Park	\$22,424,800	\$22,424,800
Chatham & Phen.	\$20,988,000	\$26,843,900
Chemical Natl.	\$16,712,800	\$27,891,200
Seaboard Natl.	\$15,538,800	\$18,931,200
U. S. Mfg. & Tr.	\$14,234,800	\$15,135,000
Empire Trust	\$12,528,200	\$9,371,400
U. S. Trust	\$12,500,800	\$12,714,200
Title Guaranty	\$10,617,100	\$12,200,900
Metropolitan Tr.	\$10,581,200	\$12,811,200
Total	\$1,191,971,000	\$1,256,936,300

It is fair to assume many banks disposed of investment holdings that showed substantial profits during the year, and used the proceeds to accommodate the increasing industrial credit demand. This table also may explain why individual banks have been able to accommodate commercial credit seekers without unusual recourse to the reserve bank.

Where certain banks have expanded their investment holdings it may be construed as meaning that those institutions were desirous of placing surplus moneys that could not be otherwise employed into high grade securities.

## INVESTIGATORS FIND EXCHANGE NEGLIGENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—The soundness of the charges of inefficiency, negligence and use of unbusinesslike methods, made against the Consolidated Stock Exchange in connection with bucketing carried on by certain of its members is admitted by the special investigating committee of five.

The committee recommends that a survey be made of the clearing house and offices of the treasurer and secretary with a view of strengthening the administrative machinery of these departments. It also urges that the powers of approval or disapproval of the formation of partnerships be taken away from the president of the exchange and vested in the committee on membership. Laurence Tweedy, new president of the exchange, approves of the latter recommendation, says the announcement.

## PLACARDS SAVE WILD FLOWERS

READING, Pa., July 26.—The slogan "Save the Wild Flowers" is being sounded by the Berks County Conservation Association. Thousands of placards containing this appeal have been posted in the forest lands around Reading and have done much during the past few years, members of the association declare, in destroying the public desire to root out the wild flowers on the mountains.

## DIRECT COAL PURCHASE PLANNED

In an attempt to prevent a shortage of anthracite in Boston next winter, Frank P. Rock, superintendent of the City Supply Department, will go to Pennsylvania next Sunday an order from Mayor Curley to negotiate for as many as 50,000 tons. About 5000 tons are needed for use in public buildings. Any obtained in excess of this amount will be held at the mines, to be drawn upon as needed and will be supplied to citizens at cost.

## INJUNCTION BLOCKS WIDENING

On the ground that the procedure followed in the establishment of a building line is irregular, an injunction has been issued in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts restraining the street commissioners of the city of Boston from proceeding with their plans for the widening of Province Street.

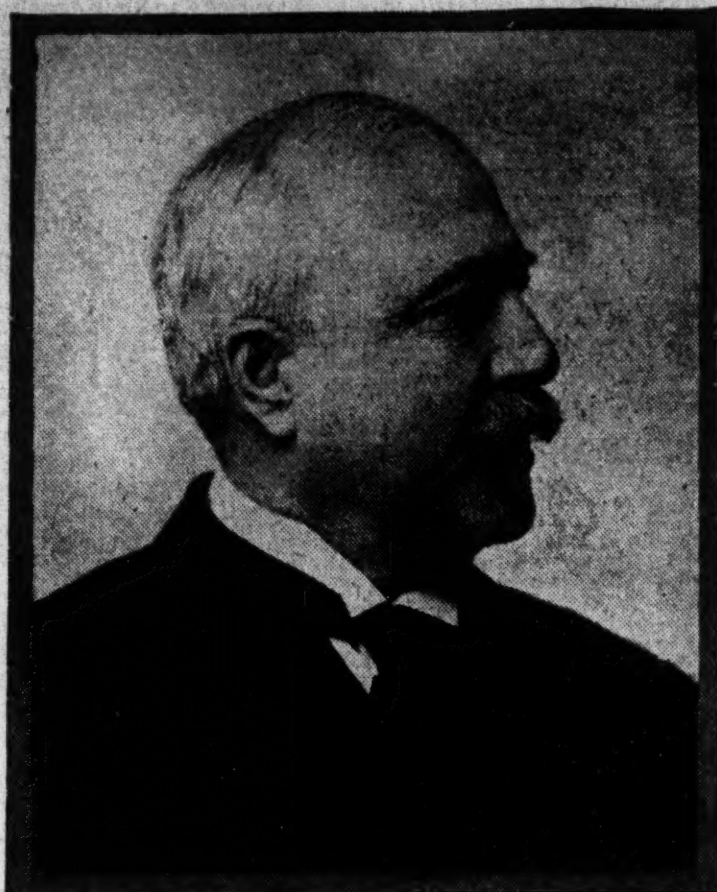
## BOYD'S

"Famous in a Day"

416-418 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.  
Just below Court Street

Specializing in Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs of the Better Kind.

POPULAR PRICES



James C. Hamlen

JAMES C. HAMLIN, president of the J. H. Hamlen & Son, Incorporated, of New York and Little Rock, Ark., is at the head of a corporation that was founded in 1846, and his sons, representing the fourth generation, are now engaged in business with him. Mr. Hamlen has been for many years one of the great business factors of Maine, being a resident of Portland. The business has been largely investments in and operation of timberlands in which the firm is heavily interested in Maine, as well as the southern states. It has also large forest holdings of oak and other hard woods in Arkansas, where the largest factories are located, chiefly at Little Rock. In connection with this, the firm has also been large builders of ships for carrying its own cargoes, as well as for Government purposes. Besides the forest interests, Mr. Hamlen has important connections with the west coast of Africa and all the principal markets of the West Indies, South America and Europe.

Mr. Hamlen is a native of Portland, and was educated in the public and private schools. He went to work when only 17 years of age. Mr. Hamlen was Federal Fuel Administrator for Maine during the World War. Some years ago he was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, at another time for the House of Representatives, and also for Mayor of Portland, coming very close, within 1200 votes of the election to Congress. By reason of his business connections he has been required to travel over considerable of the world. His recent trip of six months covered 40,000 miles, mostly of sea travel. He is one of the best informed men in New England on the trade conditions of South America. Governor Baxter appointed him commissioner for Maine to the Brazilian International Centennial Exposition.

## Municipal Farm Is Proposed as Adjunct to Boston Schools

Librarian Would Have Children Know That Apples Do Not Originate in Pies

Boston needs a farm—cows and corn, chickens, pigs and clover, "neverthin'." So declares C. K. Bolton, librarian at the Boston Athenaeum. He isn't satisfied to have thousands of young Bostonians growing up believing that apples originate in pies instead of growing on trees and that milk grows in cans or bottles. To make the orchard and the grazing herd more than a picture in the third-grade reader, Mr. Bolton thinks Boston ought to establish a farm, mainly for educational purposes, and he hopes to interest the municipal government in using part of the Parkman Fund for this purpose.

The cows recently added to the Franklin Park Zoo cannot take the place of a farm in action, says Mr. Bolton. The children's outings provided by various agencies more often take the child to the camp than to the farm, and at best such vacations can only show farm life for a week or two. What Mr. Bolton wants is a year-round farm, where you can come in the spring to see the first green spears of sprouting corn, and return in the autumn for the harvest-home. Whether there would be a municipal

melon patch he didn't say, but he insisted on grain fields and a dairy. Teachers would find the farm a valuable adjunct to classroom instruction. Mr. Bolton pointed out, from literature to arithmetic, almost every subject in the curriculum draws on the farmer and his fields for fact or symbol. A visit to the farm would often make glowing reality of subject matter that the city schoolroom leaves pale.

Then, too, the city farm would stimulate interest in farming as an occupation, and increase appreciation of the farmer's value and importance in the community.

"The city, paradoxically speaking, lives off the farm, yet on it," Mr. Bolton said. "Boston children visiting the farm would see something of the debt the city owes the farmer, and some of them might feel a new interest in his work. Pavings and brick walls will never rouse an ambition to till the soil, but the sight of growing crops might well do so."

Undoubtedly members of the Boston Common Society would object to the use of the Common for farming purposes again, yet the city farm ought to be located as centrally as possible, the originator of the idea believes.

## CHAMBER NAMES H. P. KENDALL

The directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced last night the appointment of Henry P. Kendall as chairman of the chamber's committee on commercial and industrial affairs, to succeed Howard Connelley, who has become president of the chamber. Mr. Kendall is president of the Addison Miller, the Lewis Manufacturing Company, the Slatersville Finishing Company, the Walpole Trust Company, and the Wateree Mills. Also he is treasurer of the Plimpton Press.

## WOMEN VOTERS NAME SECRETARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—Miss Mary L. Gallahan of Peru, Ind., has been appointed executive secretary of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island. She will assume her duties Sept. 1. The office is a newly established one.

## CONNECTICUT COLLECTOR NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26.—Harvey P. Bisell of Ridgefield, former comptroller, has been officially notified of his appointment by President Harding to be United States Collector of Customs for Connecticut.

## CLUB COMMITTEE RESTRAINED

Because of a temporary injunction issued in the equity session of the Superior Court yesterday, the executive committee of the Country Club of Brookline is restrained from holding a scheduled meeting to decide upon the purchase of 35 acres of land adjoining the club's property. The petition was brought by 11 members of the club, and the injunction was issued with the direction that pleadings in the case be submitted to a master for immediate hearing.

## The Ged "Sport" Tie Holder

Actual Size

1-10 Gold 14K.—\$2.00

The No. 4 Ged Tie Holder, smaller and slightly different shape, 1-20 Gold 10K.—\$1.00. Ideal for Gifting and Motoring. Eliminates cravat interference. Neat and practical. No sharp points. Above and other Ged Gifts for Men in 14K. Solid Gold at Better Class Shops. If not at yours, write us. Illustrated folders on request. Ged Mfg. Co., Two Maiden Lane, N. Y.

## IN OUR AUGUST BLANKET SALE

The Famous "Lammermoor" Scotch All-Wool Blankets

AUGUST SALE \$16.75 Pair

"LAMMERMOOR" Blankets are the finest Blankets made in Scotland, by all odds, and they may be had only in this Store in Buffalo. In fact, few "Lammermoor" Blankets leave the British Isles—so great is the demand for them over there.

Made only in one size—the large 72x90-inch Blankets; white with a blue border; cut and finished at both ends; and weighing 5 lbs.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## TAX EXEMPT LAWS CALLED "UNFAIR"

Commission Studying Them for Governor and Legislature

AUGUSTA, Me., July 26 (Special).—It is believed that a large amount of tax-exempt property will be discovered in Maine when a committee authorized by the last Legislature shall have completed the work mapped out for it. This committee is to study and tabulate its findings of property exempt from taxation in the several classes under the exemption law, and the various exemptions which have been added to it. The committee is to make its report, with recommendations, by December, 1924, for the information of the incoming Legislature.

The personnel of the committee is to include the state auditor, the chairman of the board of state assessors, and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

Under the present law, tax-exempt property in Maine is divided into 13 classes.

"A study of our tax-exemption laws," says the Governor, "indicates that they are not based upon any fundamental idea, but are the result of slow and unregulated growth where each new exemption was added to relieve some special class of property from taxation. Today these laws are ill-balanced and unfair. Without doubt abuses have crept into their administration so that property of great value that should be taxed is now relieved from this burden. These laws need to be revised by unbiased men with a state-wide vision."

## HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION TO MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26 (Special).—The midsummer meeting of the Massachusetts Highway Association will take place here Aug. 8 and 9. Roadbuilders and highway officials from all parts of New England will attend. A western Massachusetts division, to meet monthly, is to be formed. A campaign to raise the standards of road construction in the State will be launched, and contractors will be asked to give their support. At the banquet in the Hotel Kimball Aug. 8 speakers of prominence will be heard, and their utterances will be broadcast by radio. Practical problems of road construction and maintenance will be discussed by engineers from all angles. Others will speak on the legislative and administrative aspects of the subject.

## INCOME TAX SYSTEM CHOSEN BY 128 MASSACHUSETTS BANKS

New Law Acceptable to "Nationals"—16 Prefer to Continue to Tax Shareholders' Shares

That the national bank tax act, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in the closing days of the session after it had provided one of the most important issues of the year, is generally acceptable to the banks, is shown in a statement of the status of the tax given out today by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Under the provisions of the new statute the national banks have the choice between taxation of their shares at the local property rate, as the levy has been made in the past, or taxation at the rate of 12½ per cent on their income. The banks have the right to make this choice as to the form of taxation every year.

Of the 167 national banks subject to a tax as of April 1, 1923, Mr. Long's returns show, 128 have signified a desire to be taxed on their income, releasing their shareholders from a local tax on their shares. There are 16 banks which have formally elected to continue the former system of taxation on the shares. The remaining banks have not replied to the tax department's second letter of notice, which specified that failure to reply would permit the department to assume that the bank prefers the taxation on the shares.

The issue brought in the national bank tax problem were first raised by the First National Bank of Boston, which brought suit for recovery of taxes on the ground that the law under which they were levied was unconstitutional. This contention has since been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The other banks, however, did not join in the litigation until 1921. Some then brought suits to recover the 1921 and 1922 taxes.

The act passed by the Legislature met the issue by providing the alternative taxation methods. It also provided for return of back taxes to the banks in part.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute, Mr. Long sent notice of

the alternative of 12½ per cent on income to the cashier of each national bank. He inclosed a blank under which the bank would make its election, at the same time waiving all but one-third of any legal claim they have against the Commonwealth for their 1921 and 1922 taxes. Under the provisions of this waiver the bank will give up all claims provided one-third of them are paid to them within 30 days of December, 1923, or such further time as may be agreed upon between the bank and the commissioner.

Commissioner Long has notified the local assessors of the action of the banks with respect to taxation. Commenting on the effect of the new statute, the commissioner says that there will be a substantial reduction in the revenue from national banks.

## FARMERS TO PLACE SURPLUS ON MARKET

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—New England producers and consumers were brought a step nearer together as the result of a meeting of a special committee of the Maine State Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the Maine Farmers Exchange today.

A substantial sum was appropriated, subject to ratification by the Chamber of Commerce Executive Council and Finance Committee at their meeting next week. This will enable the Maine Farmers Exchange to enlarge its activities and to obtain a market for many of the surplus farm products raised in this State.

The plans include assembling surplus farm products in leading producing sections and shipping them in through cars to the Boston market. Local unions in these sections already provide efficient agencies for gathering the produce.

Maine Central Railroad officials have signified their intention to run daily cars, loaded in the summer and heated in the winter, from the various shipping points to the city market.

## ST. GEORGE LODGE DEMANDS PROOF

Denies Charge That Order Spreads British Propaganda

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26 (Special).—At the final session of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Sons of St. George, yesterday, officers were nominated and North Adams was chosen as the place of the next convention on the fourth Tuesday of next July. Expressions of indignation were elicited by the charge of David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, of New York, brought to the attention of the delegates by George Tucker of Michigan, supreme president of the order, that the Sons of St. George constitute a pro-British organization devoted to the spreading of propaganda. Critics of the order were invited to point to any act or measure that would support this charge.

These officers were nominated: President, John Heyward, North Adams; vice-president, John Jiles, Worcester; secretary, John Sargent, Boston; chaplain, Walter Abrahams, Springfield; treasurer, Thomas Hollings, Lawrence.

That America and Great Britain will be found striving together manfully for peace and their common ideals in the future, was the confident prediction of the Rev. Edson R. Leach of this city, the principal speaker at the opening banquet. This attitude will be maintained, he predicted, notwithstanding certain influences and traditions that seek to build a barrier between the two nations.

Similar sentiments were voiced by Robert Cooper of Chelsea, the new grand president, and Arnold Brockington of Roxbury, retiring grand president. Harry Dyson, past president, presided.

## GOV. BAXTER REVIEWS TROOPS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 26 (Special).—Governor P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, today reviewed the one hundred and third regiment, Maine National Guard, in training here. The Governor and his staff arrived last night and will leave tonight after inspection of the camp. The regiment will break camp on Aug. 3, pitch tents that night on the Lewiston, Me., fair grounds, and parade in Lewiston on Aug. 4.

**O-Cedar WAX**

"Protects as it Beautifies"

A reflection of fine taste and good sense

Rich, sparkling lustre, or grimy dullness? No need to ask which you prefer for your car.

The lustrous sheen that O-Cedar Wax imparts will not only reflect your pride in the appearance of your car; it will also protect the delicate finish of the car from the sun and rain, and from the dust and grime of the road. O-Cedar Wax keeps new cars looking bright; it makes old cars sparkle anew.

With little effort, O-Cedar Wax produces a high, lasting lustre that both beautifies and protects. It quickly forms

a dry, transparent coating of glasslike brilliance; dust and grit will not scratch, nor water deaden, the fine finish.

O-Cedar Wax is free from grease or grit; its clean, pleasing odor will appeal to you; the handy, flat can, with extra-large opening, makes it easier and more economical to apply. Behind every can is the regular O-Cedar guarantee of "Satisfaction, or your money back."

Put the O-Cedar sparkle, both on your car, and on all waxed surfaces in your home—on your waxed floors, furniture and linoleum.

If you are unable to procure O-Cedar Wax from your dealer, send us 25c in stamps—with the name of your dealer—and we will mail you a full-size, 2½-oz. tin. Address "Wax Dept., O-Cedar Bldg., 4501-11 So. Western Blvd., Chicago."

Channell Chemical Company, Chicago

Toronto

London

Paris

Capetown



O-CEDAR POLISH  
"Cleans & it polishes" furniture, woodwork, linoleum and floors.

O-CEDAR POLISH MOR  
Dusts—cleans—polishes—all at one time. Saves work, saves time, saves money. It makes floors better.











## VOSHELL PUTS OUT HARVEY SNODGRASS

Six Players Left in Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Singles Tourney at Crescent A. C.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The first great surprise of the Metropolitan lawn tennis championship came yesterday afternoon when S. H. Voshell proved too strong for Harvey Snodgrass, the California player who has reached the front ranks this season by defeating some of the best players both in California and at the Longwood Bowl tourney last week. The score was 6-4, 6-2, and, except for a brief period in the first set, when Snodgrass forced himself up to even terms, in a series of close games, the Brooklyn left-hander was always in command.

W. M. Johnston, the Wimbledon winner, made his first appearance in the championships yesterday, playing in the doubles with his old partner in the championships, C. J. Griffin. They had little trouble in the first match, against Clyde Marshall and F. F. Damron, and took matters easy, but lost only one game, when Marshall managed to win his service. The Kinsey brothers, winners last year, had a fair match, against P. E. Hall, former Princeton captain, and R. F. Pearson, young Englishman, who is now living in Orange, N. J., but won without extending themselves, 6-3, 6-2.

The fifth round was completed yesterday except for Vincent Richards, whose match with Horace Orser, the schoolboy champion, was postponed until today, with all the selected left reaching the round except Snodgrass. Hugh G. M. Kelleher had the closest battle, as G. M. Emerson, the Columbia captain, who was the runner-up in the intercollegiate, forced him to extra games in the deciding set, and won several times within a few points of winning. In the last game Kelleher won the first three points on his service, but Emerson brought the score to deuce, and had the odd point several times before Kelleher could win. The score was 6-4, 6-2.

B. I. C. Norton was once more successful, this time defeating Dr. George King, the Metropolitan clay court title holder, in straight sets. The English player was no more bothered by King's play, with its great speed, and clever change of pace, than in any of his previous matches, and held command all through the encounter. His service showed better than in the earlier rounds, and he depended largely upon it, confronting himself with breaking through for the odd game when he reached the end of the set. His activity at such times was great promise of what he can do when he needs a game, and he may be depended upon to give his opponents hard battles in the remaining rounds.

**Metropolitan Tennis Singles Championship—Fourth Round.**  
K. D. Fisher defeated Allen Herrington, 6-3, 6-2.  
C. M. Emerson defeated F. C. Anderson, 6-3, 6-2.  
B. I. C. Norton defeated Dr. George King, 6-2, 6-1.  
S. H. Voshell defeated Harvey Snodgrass, 6-4, 6-2.  
H. G. M. Kelleher defeated G. M. Emerson, 6-4, 6-2.  
**NEW YORK SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.**  
L. N. White and F. S. Anderson defeated Harold Herman and G. N. Kelly, 6-3, 6-2.  
W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated Clyde Marshall and F. F. Damron, 6-1, 6-0.  
**Second Round.**  
Ernest Kuhn and Horace Orser defeated R. G. V. Parmelee and M. A. Conant, 6-1, 6-0.  
G. M. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey defeated P. E. Hall and R. F. Pearson, 6-2, 6-3.  
J. H. Steinke and J. C. French defeated Harold Hodgson and Donald Rose, by default.  
Henry Mollenhauer and H. F. Westfall defeated R. H. Landell and Henry Childs, 6-3, 6-2.  
E. A. Kleinadel and W. H. Richards defeated Ray Johnson and H. E. Peterson, by default.  
P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies defeated F. L. MacVetty and W. M. Spencer, 6-1, 6-0.  
S. H. Voshell and F. T. Anderson defeated C. C. Moorhead and Charles Stein, by default.

## Letters to the Editor

Results of Prohibition

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
May I express my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor and, particularly at this time, of the articles on and the attitude toward national prohibition.

That the Eighteenth Amendment is effective is undeniable. Prohibition is a reality, despite all argument to the contrary. It is not so long since our little town of W. A. a suburb of one of our great western cities, was noted for its saloons and accompaniments. Very recently the Boy Scouts brought an out-of-door carnival company here. I attended and rubbed elbows freely with the usual carnival throng. That throng was not typical of the past in one respect, for not one case of intoxication came to my notice.

As a child I had learned to associate the celebration of Independence Day with much display of alcoholic stimulants and their results. On July 4, 1922, a pleasant reaction was experienced during the day spent at R—. There were hundreds of people that paraded the sands, jostled about at the amusement places and on the pier, hundreds representative of all walks of life. Again, it is my privilege to state, I saw no sign of drunkenness.

I am grateful for the good work that is being done by The Christian Science Monitor.

July 11, 1923. A DAILY READER.

## Football Cause of Friendly Relations

By Special Cable

THE first friendly contact between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria since 1918 has been announced to take place shortly with the visit of the Nish football team to Sofia Aug. 16. A precedent in the athletic relations among the allied Balkan countries was set by Bulgaria in the recent successful visit of the Rumanian football team, Tricolorul, to Sofia. There will be a return visit of the Bulgarian team to Bucharest.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	44	25	.637
Pittsburgh	44	25	.637
Chicago	43	26	.621
Brooklyn	42	27	.607
St. Louis	41	28	.593
Philadelphia	39	30	.564
Boston	25	45	.357

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.  
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 3.  
Games Today:  
Boston at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

## TWO FOR PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, July 25.—Pittsburgh today advanced into a tie for second place by defeating Boston in two games, 5 to 2 and 10 to 3. Hard batting by the local team, the Brooklyn left-hander made six hits for the day, one of them a two-bagger and another a home run. The scores:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Miller, Benton, Oeschger, Cooney and O'Neil. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Parrman and Finnegan. Time—1h. 27m.

## Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Miller, Benton, Oeschger, Cooney and O'Neil. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Parrman and Finnegan. Time—1h. 47m.

## VANCE OUTPITCHES LUKE

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Brooklyn kept on winning at the expense of Cincinnati, Arthur Vance having the better of the two pitchers, 3 to 2, and the latter had seemed on his way to a shut-out victory. Three hits and a base on balls enabled Brooklyn to tie the score in the seventh, while in the eighth fourths, including a three-bagger by John DeBerry, and a wild throw by J. C. Caveney gave the Superbas four runs and an easy victory.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Gump and Hargrave. Umpires—Moran, Westervelt and Hart. Time—1h. 39m.

## W. SPENCER WINS THE U. S. FIVE-MILE TITLE

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—William Spencer, United States champion, defeated Orlando Piani and Cecil Walker in the five-mile United States championship, the twelfth of a series of 13 races, to decide the American title at the Newark Velodrome last night. Spencer rode the last eighth mile in 1:45.8, the fastest time made for the last eighth mile this season.

The past standing of the riders in the championship contest follows: A. Spencer 27, W. Spencer 30, Cecil Walker 23, Ray Eaton 10, Peter Van Kampen 9, Peter Goulet 9, Piani 7, Bergamini 3, Mori 2, Alfred Grenda 1, William Keller 1.

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	41	25	.617
Sacramento	40	26	.606
Portland	38	28	.574
Los Angeles	35	31	.529
Ferron	34	32	.519
Seattle	32	34	.485
Salt Lake City	32	34	.485
Oakland	28	38	.424

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 9, Oakland 6.  
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 4.  
Portland 3, Sacramento 2.  
Portland 3, Seattle 2.  
Sacramento vs. Salt Lake City (postponed).

## STONE IS RECALLED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 26.—Arnold Stone, a left-handed pitcher, has been recalled from the Hartford Club of the Eastern League, the Pittsburgh National League Club announced today. Stone trained with Pittsburgh this spring, but was sent to Hartford under an optional agreement for seasoning.

## How the New "Yost Field House" Will Look



Structure Being Built by the University of Michigan

## TRIBUTE TO YOST BY UNIVERSITY

New Field House Is Named in Honor of Michigan's Football Coach and Athletic Director

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 26 (Special Correspondence).—In response to petitions from nearly every organized alumni association of the University of Michigan in the country, a tribute will be paid to F. H. Yost, for 23 years coach of the Wolverine football team, and for the past two years Michigan athletic director.

The new field house, now under construction at Ferry Field, will be named the "Yost Field House" in honor of one of the greatest characters in the history of athletics. The veteran coach has two bound volumes, presented to him by the board of regents, asking that the field house be named after Yost.

The structure will be superior in workmanship, superior in seating capacity and superior in usefulness to any building of its kind in the country. While it is doubtful whether the immense building will be completed by Oct. 1, it is expected that the Michigan basketball team will be able to play its games in the building this winter.

The building will be 342 feet long by 160 feet wide and will house a large number of athletic activities. There will be a seating capacity of 12,500, an eight-lap-to-the-mile track, a 75-yard straightaway, several basketball courts and provision for indoor practice in football and baseball.

All this will be in the main activity room which will be 160 feet wide, 300 feet long and clear of obstruction up to a height of 63 feet. These dimensions are exactly those of a regular outdoor football field and will permit practice indoors during periods of inclement weather.

Four floors at the north end of the building will be devoted to trophy rooms, store rooms, drying rooms, locker and shower facilities for 1,200 men, and will also house the offices of the Michigan Athletic Association.

Adequate accommodations are provided for the proper handling of all indoor varsity and freshman athletics. Heretofore all indoor activities have been conducted in Waterman gymnasium, and the new building will permit practice and games in the new field house, the gymnasium can now be used solely for class work and indoor intramural activities.

The new building will put Michigan in a position to entertain other schools and colleges at large indoor track meets and will be an ideal place to hold the Conference Indoor meet which has been held at Northwestern. The only suitable place in the Big Ten. With the completion of this magnificent monument to Yost, Michigan will have the greatest single athletic building in the country and the best and most complete all-around college athletic plant in America.

The new field house, like the remainder of the Michigan athletic plant, has been built out of the proceeds of intercollegiate competition, the \$100,000 which the Wolverines cleared last season being spent on the new field house, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000 when completed.

## HACKNEY LEADS IN PENN STATE TOURNEY

PINE VALLEY, N. J., July 26.—Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City professional, led a big field in the first day of play for the Philadelphia open golf championship over the Pine Valley course yesterday, with a fine total of 148 for the 36 holes, three strokes better than his nearest competitor, MacDonald Smith of San Francisco.

John Golden of the North Hills Golf Club was third with 152, and Max Marston, Pennsylvania state amateur champion, fourth with 154.

James Edmundson of North Hills, Pa., state open champion, was fifth with 155, and then came W. MacFarlane of Oak Ridge, with 156. Six were tied for seventh place, among them R. C. Cruickshank, the former amateur who tied with R. T. Jones Jr. in the United States open, only to lose in the playoff. They had scores of 158.

## EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	44	22	.692
New Haven	42	24	.636
Springfield	41	25	.619
Worcester	41	25	.619
Albany	40	26	.606
Waterbury	39	27	.591
Bridgeport	38	28	.574
Pittsfield	35	31	.529

New Haven 3, Bridgeport 0.  
Waterbury 6, Albany 5.  
Hartford vs. Worcester (postponed).  
Pittsfield vs. Springfield (postponed).

## ENGLISH STARS PLAY TODAY

NEW YORK, July 26.—The tennis teams of Oxford and Cambridge universities will play a match on the courts of the Allerton Country Club, Orient Point, Mamaroneck this afternoon.

## FENWAY PARK

Today Two Games, Starting at 1:30  
Red Sox vs. Washington  
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1770.

## Change in Rowing Distances May Lead to Standardization

American Followers Are Wondering If Officials Will Follow English Stewards

Standardization of racing distances will undoubtedly follow the change made this year by officials of the English Henley regatta, who deviated from their normal course and shortened the races to 1 1/4 miles, as compared with the former length of 1 1/2 miles. The starting point was advanced approximately 100 yards, eliminating a slight bend at the start of the old course.

The old distance of one mile and 550 yards has held sway for many years, and has been copied by many American rowing fixtures. Chief among them, of course, is the American Henley regatta, which is held annually on the last Saturday in May on the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia.

The American Henley course is very similar to the old course on the English Thames. There is a slight bend at the start, and American rowing people are now wondering whether or not the Philadelphia officials will follow the example of the English stewards and change their course also.

If they do, this will also eliminate the bend and make the now famous Philadelphia fixture a straight-away affair.

Many college races have been held over the 1 1/2-mile course in the past, and it is very probable that these, too, will be changed. The standard

course of 1 1/4 miles undoubtedly will be adopted for all short distance races in the future. This is the regular distance used by the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and it is thought the change will work for much good in standardization.

In the future, then, the rowing races will be limited to 1 1/4 miles for short distances, 1 1/2 or two miles, for the middle distances, and three and four miles for the long distances at Poughkeepsie and on the American Thames at New London.

Considerable interest is attached to this short distance change now because the elimination race to determine the American rowing representative at the Paris Olympics next year is imminent. In 1920, the first year rowing was held in the Olympic games, the American eliminations were held on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., over a distance of 1 1/4 miles, where the United States Naval Academy eight defeated Syracuse University and the Duluth Boat Club for the right to represent the United States. Where the elimination will be held next year is still a problem, but it is more than likely that it will, as in 1920, be determined by the result of the senior eight race of the national regatta, wherever that is held.

## WESTERN BOYS' TITLE PLAY STARTS AUG. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26 (Special).—The first annual Indiana boys' and juniors' open tennis championships are to be played on the courts of Culver Military Academy, beginning Aug. 4. The event is expected to be the largest affair of its kind ever held in the country, the best junior players from Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other middle western cities sending their players to contest against the stars from Indianapolis, Gary, Fort Wayne, Lafayette and other Indiana tennis centers.

The Indiana players making the best showing in this event will be sent east by the state association to the United States tournament this fall to represent this district in the United States juniors' and boys' events. This will be the only boys' and juniors' championships in Indiana, and will take the place of the closed championship tournament of former years.

Culver Military Academy will be host for the tournament players throughout the week.

## RIOWANA WINS FIRST RACE FOR GEORGE CUP

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—The Riowana of the Toronto Canoe Club won the first race for the George Cup sailed at Chautauque yesterday. The Savaya, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of Toronto, was second; the Latona, of the Oswego Yacht Club was third; the Huskie, defender of the cup, finished fourth, and the Chirya, of the Kingston Yacht Club, last. Racing will be resumed today and tomorrow.

## MISS BANCROFT WITHDRAWS

Miss Lealle Bancroft, Longwood tennis star, will not defend her title in the women's invitation singles, to be held at Seabright, N. J., next week, she stated yesterday.

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Messrs. Rainie and Barbour, formerly proprietors of the Quinby store, are now giving their full attention to their new Toledo interests, having closed the Cleveland store at 500 Euclid Avenue on Saturday, July 7.

## The Thompson-Rainie-Barbour Co.

Successor to The Thompson-Hudson Co. TOLEDO, O.

## Opportunities

—for unusual savings are now being offered in many departments of this store, where goods from Quinby's of Cleveland are priced much under prevailing retail figures for the purpose of effecting a quick disposal.

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## The Thompson-Rainie-Barbour Co.

Successor to The Thompson-Hudson Co. TOLEDO, O.

## When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

## Men Net Stars May Dedicate Stadium

New York, July 26

M. JOHNSON, world's champion tennis player, and W. T. Tilden 24, champion in 1922 and 1923, have been invited to appear in a special dedication match at the opening of the West Side Tennis Club's new stadium at Forest Hills on Aug. 16.

This is the date selected for the opening day in the women's international team match between selected stars of England and the United States, but officials stated they wanted the men champions to participate in the dedication. Johnson has accepted, but Tilden, who is on the Pacific coast, has not as yet been heard from.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	25	.617
Cleveland	40	26	.606
St. Louis	39	27	.591
Chicago	38	28	.574
Philadelphia	37	29	.559
Houston	36	30	.544
Boston	35	31	.529

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 5, Philadelphia 4.  
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2 (11 innings).  
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

## GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston (two games).  
New York at Philadelphia.

## YANKES COME THROUGH LATE

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—A strong finish gave New York its second victory in a row over Philadelphia today. A three-base hit by Al. Ward in the eighth inning, with bases filled, brought the score to a tie, and F. A. Heilmach, replacing R. K. Hasty in the ninth, lost the game when Wild Matthews muffed a line drive. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Shawkey and Schanz; Hasty, Heilmach and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Heilmach. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarty. Time—2h. 14m.

## BROWNS, IN 11 INNINGS

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—By winning from Cleveland, 3 to 2, in 11 innings today, St. Louis broke even on the four-game series. Henry Severid's home run tied the score in the fifth inning and E. Robertson's single, Fred Schlieber's double and D. C. Danforth's sacrifice put the winning run over. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Daus and Bassler; Caveney, Thurston and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Caveney. Umpires—Rowland and Ormsby. Time—2h. 4m.

## TWELVE QUAKER CITY OARSMEN EN ROUTE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—J. B. Kelly, former world's single sculls champion; F. V. Costello, national singles titleholder, and W. G. Gilmore were among the 12 Philadelphia oarsmen who left today to compete in the Canadian Henley regatta at St. Catharines, Ont., tomorrow and Saturday. Costello and Gilmore will row in the singles, while Kelly will compete in the doubles with James Reagan as a partner.

Three local clubs will be represented in the regatta.

## U. S. FENCERS HEAD

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 26.—The United States fencing team yesterday advanced its aggregate score to 24 bouts to 13 over the North England swordmen. The victors won the 4th bout 10-4 bouts to 5-4 and also the saber contest by 13 bouts to 3.

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## Skirts—



MRS. F. I. MALLORY  
MEETS GIRL STAR

Eaces Miss Lillian Scharman  
Who Put Miss Sigourney Out  
of N. Y. State Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 26.—The seeded favorites came through to the semi-final round of the New York State women's tennis championship at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye, New York, yesterday, but the fourth bracket furnished a surprise, when Miss Lillian Scharman, the youthful player from Brooklyn, whose rise in the tennis world has been remarkable this season, disposed of Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston, No. 12 on the national ranking list by the top-heavy score of 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory had Mrs. Robert Le Roy for her opponent, and the national champion contented herself with practicing strokes for her later matches, and did not seek to play her hardest. She took the first 11 games in a row, then eased off and allowed her opponent to win twice, before taking the match. She will meet Miss Scharman this afternoon.

Miss Wills encountered Mrs. Edward Raymond and, though the more experienced player fought hard, she took only one game in each set, before the California girl settled into her game and after she had a comfortable lead in the second, Miss Wills won the set 6-4 in her favor, but tired after that and Mrs. Lockhorn took the set. Miss MacDonald also won the first set easily, the Washington player held the lead all the way until the score was 4-5 in her favor, but tired after that and Mrs. Lockhorn took the set. Miss MacDonald also won the first set easily, the Washington player held the lead all the way until the score was 4-5 in her favor, but tired after that and Mrs. Lockhorn took the set.

But Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn, the fourth winner, had a more difficult task to eliminate the national clay-court champion, Miss Mayne MacDonald of Seattle. Only her greater endurance gave the former Miss Helen Gilleaudeau the victory. In the second set, after Miss MacDonald had won the first easily, the Washington player held the lead all the way until the score was 4-5 in her favor, but tired after that and Mrs. Lockhorn took the set. Miss MacDonald also won the first set easily, the Washington player held the lead all the way until the score was 4-5 in her favor, but tired after that and Mrs. Lockhorn took the set.

Miss Scharman depended chiefly on her severity of stroke to win, playing a back-court game at the start, but advancing to the net as the match progressed, and Miss Sigourney slowed down. The Brooklyn player was far steeper than in her earlier matches, and her percentage of errors, especially out, was lower than at any time since she has been prominent. Her service was as effective as ever, and handled the softer shots of Miss Sigourney for many placements.

The balance of the day was devoted to doubles. Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney, Mrs. Wagner and Miss Cassel, and Miss Scharman and Miss Baker, the leading pairs, all took their matches easily, while Miss Helen Hooker and Miss Marion Chapman, who were making their first appearance of the season, had a hard battle before they could win from Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard. The young pair showed signs of lack of practice, especially in the first set. The score was 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

NEW YORK STATE TENNIS SINGLES  
CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round  
Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6-1, 6-1.  
Miss Lillian Scharman defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, 6-1, 6-1.  
Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 6-1, 6-1.  
Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn defeated Miss Mayne MacDonald, 6-1, 6-1.  
DOUBLES—First Round  
Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Mrs. Stokes Weaver defeated Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Farrelly, 6-2, 6-1.  
Miss Helen Hooker and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Mrs. Wilbourn and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-2, 6-1.  
Miss Lillian Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker defeated Mrs. E. W. Lynch and Miss Edith Handy, 6-1, 6-2.  
Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Cassel defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor, 6-3, 6-2.  
Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. G. D. Chisholm defeated Mrs. Edith Hawkins and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, 6-3, 6-4.

ALONSO AND TILDEN ADVANCE  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, United States tennis champion, continued on the way to the finals of the men's singles event of the Southern California championship at the Los Angeles Tennis Club today by defeating Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1. Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup player, won from Edward Berry, 6-1, 6-1. In the men's doubles, Tilden and A. L. Weiner defeated Berry and Jones, 6-2, 6-3. Alonso and Miles Reinke defeated Beaton and Jasper, 6-3, 6-2.

N. H. TENNIS POSTPONED  
CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 25.—Inclement weather forced the postponement of practically all matches in the eighteenth annual White Mountain and New Hampshire state tennis championships here today. One doubles match was completed and another carried through one set. The baseball game between the Jones-Ingraham team of Rhode Island, four members of each family being entered in the tennis tournament here, and the Crawford House team was also postponed.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN  
WORCESTER, Mass., July 25.—W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood defeated William Whitcomb and William Ogg by 5 and 1 at the Worcester Country Club yesterday in an 8-hole match. All four were bothered by the greens, which were slow as a result of the heavy showers. Ogg and Kirkwood tied for low medal with a 74. After the match Kirkwood gave his usual exhibition of trick shots. The best ball scoring was: Hagen-Kirkwood, out 37, in 36, total 73; Ogg-Whitcomb, out 37, in 35, total 72.

LEVEL OF THE MARK  
LONDON, July 25.—The German mark was quoted at 200.00 for the pound sterling when the exchange opened today.

Immaculate Laundering  
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Murray Bridge Crew  
Has a Great Record

Australian Champion Eight-Oar  
Boat May Go to Olympics

ADELAIDE, S. Australia, May 31 (Special Correspondence).—The Murray Bridge eight-oar crew, which has just won the Australian championship again, has great faith in itself. The coach, Edmund Higgs, says if this side should go to the Olympic sports in Paris he is confident, even at this stage, that it will not be beaten. "If we are," he says, "then there must be some mighty rowers on the other side of the world."

The Murray Bridge crew certainly has a marvelous record. It started to make history in 1913 when these river rowers, who live beside the Murray—2½ and practically beat Adelaide crews on the Port Adelaide River for the Australian champion eights. They finished a quarter of a mile ahead of the second boat. This brilliant debut upset all the traditions of rowing. The style lacked grace and technique, but it had a great deal of speed, and a stirring vigor. Most of the men are of the laboring class, all muscle and endurance.

On their first appearance, the Murray Bridge crew—"Cods," they call them—carried a coxswain who was a former champion of the world. A journalist has attributed their triumph to "superior watermanship in very rough weather." Two of the rival boats sank on that occasion, and the three which got over the course shipped large quantities of water. Since that dramatic first appearance the Murray Bridge eight has secured four of the six championship events of Australia. Higgs has been coach from the beginning, and he is 42 years of age. He comes of a rowing family and steered a boat when he was 10.

Critics, who have watched the Murray Bridge eight at work, are unanimous that they have a style all their own. Higgs admits it. He says his rowers have secrets which he will not disclose. "All the experts of Australia have watched us," he claims, "but they have not been able to fathom our methods."

Higgs asserts that it is not altogether a matter of strength, and puts the success of the crew down to a combination of practice and theory. He warns the experts that they will have to watch much closer to solve the mystery. Higgs' view is that there is no set style in the world, but an evolution of peculiar characteristics. "There is only a recognized form of rowing, which is a steady forward," is Higgs' opinion. "Murray Bridge's style is not unscientific. The redeeming feature is that there is a very hard catch, the slides held up well, and the work mostly on the early part of the stroke."

"Cods" coach attributes much of the success of the crew to the beautiful watercourse available for training. Early in the morning, before work, and after work in the evening, the men are in the boat dashing up and down the broad fresh-water stream. It is urged that the next Australian eight-oar championship should take place on the River Murray. An objection to this course has been raised in the city, but the proposal will be pushed.

Higgs is a believer in hard training—solid, fastidious work. From this unwearying grueling training, the Murray Bridge men have developed their wonderful stroke, which is the talk of Australia.

For 10 years, with the exception of a defeat in 1914 by a few feet—Tasmania did the trick in Melbourne—the Murray Bridge crew has had an unbeaten run. It was the closest contest Higgs had ever seen. He says the river rowers can do better than they did in Perth some weeks ago, and will prove it if they have the chance to go to the Paris Olympiad. In answer to the challenge that Murray Bridge cannot row a losing race, the coach points out that in the Perth contest, the Tasmanian crew broke when the starter called "Are you ready?" Their rivals got a half a length advantage before the gun went off, and Murray Bridge had a stern chase right through uphill until the pistol went. The style of the "Cods" may not be spectacular—but it wins!

JAPANESE FORTS  
TURNED INTO PARKS

TOKYO, June 28 (AP).—Several of the ancient island forts, upon which Tokyo and the bay towns depended for their defense in days long past, are to be turned into parks.

These islands were built by the Government and guarded the entrances to Tokyo and Shinagawa, adjoining the capital, and, while in later years the forts with which the forts were manned might have withstood an attack, modern guns have made them quite useless for defensive purposes.

AFRICAN GOLD UNRESTRICTED  
LONDON, July 26.—Beginning in August, South African gold produced will be permitted to ship gold freely to any market for realization (India or New York), instead of being confined to London as heretofore. Analysis of the distribution of £21,633,341 African gold sold in London the first six months of this year, shows £12,751,246 went to India, £2,455,574 to New York, £2,281,475 to the Continent, and the remainder, £4,145,046, to miscellaneous buyers.

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SWEETSER AND  
EVANS ADVANCE

Former Meets Cummings Today  
and Champion Plays Lam-  
precht in Western Golf

CLEVELAND, O., July 26 (Special).—Charles Evans Jr., western amateur golf champion, took to the links of the Mayfield Country Club here today bent on one goal—a match with J. W. Sweetser, United States amateur champion, tomorrow.

In his first step to achieve his desire, the Chicago player yesterday extended himself to the best golf he has played so far in the western amateur tournament and easily eliminated J. C. Ward of Kansas City, 5 and 4, and Ellsworth Augustus of Cleveland, 6 and 5.

Evans saved himself in the qualifying rounds for a purpose. He never staked himself to the best of his ability in any of his previous rounds. The day he received at the hands of Sweetser at Brookline, Mass., last fall, has not been forgotten by Evans.

So today he will match his skill against that of T. F. Lamprecht of the Eastern Archery Association, who is not a veteran of big tournaments and whose golf game is just maturing. Evans is expected to defeat the young Clevelander, but if Lamprecht plays against Evans as he played yesterday against J. A. Kennedy of Tulsa, Okla., and Densmore Shute of Huntington, W. Va., he may defeat Evans.

Lamprecht was not thought to have much of a chance in the tournament, but he played steadily yesterday, sometimes brilliantly. In defeating Kennedy he put one of the strongest contenders out of the running. He took the lead at the first hole with a birdie and was always in front thereafter, ending the match on the seventeenth green, where he sunk a 20-foot putt for another birdie 2.

In the second round he lost the first hole to Shute, but won the second, and was never down thereafter. He shot excellent golf from the seventh to the seventeenth, a matter of 11 holes, which he did in 41 strokes.

If he continues as well today, he will give Evans a hard tussle, but it is expected the coolness and experience of the veteran will win. Sweetser will meet a college chum today, in Dexter Cummings, United States intercollegiate title holder, who found little difficulty yesterday in defeating Harold Weber of Toledo in 20 holes, and Russell Martin of Chicago, 4 and 3.

Sweetser was given a hard battle in the second-round match with Frank Godschaux Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., the southern boy playing exceptionally good golf on the early holes only to falter later. Sweetser played steadily, his putting being the only part of his game that was not up to par.

Yesterday's big upset was the defeat of Capt. E. F. Carter, Irish champion, by I. L. Couch from Chicago. Carter, it is urged that the next Australian eight-oar championship should take place on the River Murray. An objection to this course has been raised in the city, but the proposal will be pushed.

Couch will play W. H. Gardner of Buffalo today. The other match will be between Joseph Wells of Erie, Pa., and Clarence Wolf of St. Louis. The summary:  
WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round  
J. W. Sweetser defeated Leonard Martin, 5 and 4.  
Dexter Cummings defeated Harold Weber, 5 and 4.  
Russell Martin defeated Ned Sawyer, 5 and 4.  
Charles Evans Jr. defeated J. C. Ward, 5 and 4.  
Ellsworth Augustus defeated Nelson Davies, 2 up.  
Densmore Shute defeated George Hack Jr., 2 up.  
T. F. Lamprecht defeated J. A. Kennedy, 2 and 1.  
E. F. Carter defeated D. W. Tweedle, 4 and 3.  
James Manion defeated A. E. Shannon, 1 up.  
W. H. Gardner defeated L. J. Chase, 3 and 2.  
Clarence Wolf defeated Joseph Bole, 6 and 4.  
John Anderson defeated David O'Connor, 4 and 3.  
Edward Held defeated Burton Mudge Jr., 7 and 6.  
Joseph Wells defeated P. H. Hyde, 4 and 3.

Second Round  
J. W. Sweetser defeated Frank Godschaux Jr., 4 and 3.  
Dexter Cummings defeated Russell Martin, 4 and 3.  
Russell Martin defeated Ned Sawyer, 5 and 4.  
Charles Evans Jr. defeated J. C. Ward, 5 and 4.  
Ellsworth Augustus defeated Nelson Davies, 2 up.  
Densmore Shute defeated George Hack Jr., 2 up.  
T. F. Lamprecht defeated J. A. Kennedy, 2 and 1.  
E. F. Carter defeated D. W. Tweedle, 4 and 3.  
James Manion defeated A. E. Shannon, 1 up.  
W. H. Gardner defeated L. J. Chase, 3 and 2.  
Clarence Wolf defeated Joseph Bole, 6 and 4.  
John Anderson defeated David O'Connor, 4 and 3.  
Edward Held defeated Burton Mudge Jr., 7 and 6.  
Joseph Wells defeated P. H. Hyde, 4 and 3.

SMITH AND LEFEVER WIN TITLE  
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Robert Smith and Paul Lefever of Lancaster, Pa. High School, won the Pennsylvania state boys' doubles tennis championship at Cynwyd yesterday by defeating Philip Galt and Earl Chudoff of Philadelphia. The scores were 6-0, 6-3.

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## ARCHERY

AT THE recent annual tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, which was held at Jersey City, a new plan for award of medals was adopted which brought out considerable favorable comment.

There are certain medals and trophies belonging to the National Archery Association which are awarded each year to the winners of the various events and the same is true of the Eastern Archery Association. Heretofore there has been no provision for an award to anyone but the winner of an event. This means that the medals always go to the favored few who excel in the sport. There are, however, a large number of enthusiastic archers who attend these tournaments regularly, but find themselves way down in the lists. In order to recognize these officers of the Eastern Archery Association this year arranged for the award of class medals. This was done by dividing the contestants into three groups: a Class A group, comprising those who stood highest on the list in each event; a Class B group, comprising those who stood in the middle of the list in each event; and a Class C group, comprising those who stood at the bottom of the list in each event.

A gold medal was awarded to the highest scorer in Class A in each event, a silver medal to the highest scorer in Class B, and a bronze medal to the highest scorer in Class C in each event.

In order to determine what should be the basis for the award of these medals, the scores were made at a former tournament of the National Archery Association and at a former tournament of the Eastern Archery Association were taken as a basis. Each list for each round was divided into three equal groups, and the highest scores in the Eastern Archery Association were taken as the basis for the award of these medals. The results of the tournament were as follows:

Single York Round  
Class A Gold medal—Dr. R. P. Elmer, 512  
Class B Silver medal—J. Barrow, 213  
Class C Bronze medal—R. Dorsey, 148  
Double American Round  
Class A Gold medal—R. Lagal, 991  
Class B Silver medal—A. P. Knight, 788  
Class C Bronze medal—Dorothy Wayne, 469  
Double National Round  
Class A Gold medal—Miss D. Smith, 680  
Class B Silver medal—Miss D. Smith, 340  
Class C Bronze medal—Mrs. W. H. Palmer Jr., 46  
Double Columbia Round  
Class A Gold medal—Mrs. E. W. Frenz, 731  
Class B Silver medal—Mrs. D. R. Belcher, 542  
Class C Bronze medal—Miss R. Brewer, 326

In the last archery archery bulletin of the weekly bulletins which are being issued by L. C. Smith, president of the Eastern Archery Association, there are two scores worthy of special mention. Both these scores were made in the American Round, one by W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., and the other by Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., the present woman champion of both the National Archery Association and the Eastern Archery Association. Mr. Palmer's score was 90 hits 638 score and it has only been bettered on four different occasions so far as available records show.

Miss D. D. Smith's recent record was 87 hits 627 score and so far as available records show this has only been bettered by four women archers. In a book entitled "American Archery" the following American Round scores are published which are better than either Mr. Palmer's or Miss Smith's:

Men's Scores  
E. J. Rendtorff, Lake Forest, Ill., 90 632  
June 7/13  
Women's Scores  
W. H. Palmer Jr., Wayne, Pa., 90 638  
July 1/13  
Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit, Mass., 89 594  
July 1/13  
Miss B. M. Howell, Cincinnati, O., 88 574  
July 1/13  
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Newton Center, Mass., 89 553  
Mrs. E. E. Trout, Wayne, Pa., 88 538

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HENDREN LEADS  
BATTING FIGURES

C. N. Woolley Drops Way  
Down in Cricket List

LONDON, England, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—The month of June, rich as it was in fine cricketing feats, had the natural effect of thoroughly shuffling the names on the list of first-class batting averages and dealing them out again in a fresh order. Thus, C. N. Woolley of Northamptonshire, whose consistency had been a feature of the opening month of the season, slid rapidly down until his figures stood at 37.60, instead of 66.66, as at the end of May, while such acknowledged giants of the game as E. H. Hendren, Middlesex; C. P. Mead, Hampshire; Harry Makepeace, Lancashire; Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire; and J. W. Hearne, Middlesex, found their place in the leading positions. Hendren's average of 73.10 for 23 innings needs no comment. He was the first man to reach his thousand runs this season, and in doing so he compiled no fewer than six "centuries," the highest of them being 155, against Somersetshire. The biggest innings of the season stood to the credit of A. G. Dipper, Gloucestershire, against Glamorganshire, a side not yet famed for its strength. He hit up 252 not out, 232, by Hearne against Hampshire. The list:

Name and County	Inns	Runs	Inns out	Avg.
Hendren, Middlesex	23	1389	185	73.10
Mead, Hampshire	16	739	162	45.73
Makepeace, Lancashire	22	1189	203	58.59
Tyldesley, Lancashire	22	980	125	78.40
Hearne, Middlesex	18	792	12	66.00
Lowry, Cambridgeshire	20	836	161	51.92
Stevens, Oxford Univ.	18	734	152	48.29
W. Payton, Northants	19	687	154	44.62
W. Carr, Northants	21	802	185	43.35
Dipper, Gloucestershire	26	866	252	34.36
Lyons, Somersetshire	22	762	184	41.41
George Gunn, Northants	18	626	220	28.45
W. Whysall, Northants	21	771	95	38.55
J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	27	924	216	38.10
A. Jackson, Surrey	14	457	156	29.28
Sandham, Surrey	25	824	200	27.50
Woolley, Northants	22	732	145	27.60
P. E. Woolley, Kent	24	851	138	27.00
Challenor, W. Indies	18	687	105	26.52
Crawley, Lamb. Univ.	11	325	71	26.11
Jameson, Yorks	18	584	79	25.17
Holmes, Yorkshire	23	791	126	23.85
H. Hardinge, Kent	23	845	106	23.50
Kennedy, Gloucestershire	26	689	106	23.50
Taylor, Oxford Univ.	18	584	115	24.35
Riches, Glamorganshire	11	325	71	26.11
Fernandez, West Ind.	14	457	156	29.28
Jackson, Derbyshire	18	582	102	23.05
J. Seymour, Kent	25	724	143	23.90
Ashton, Cam. Univ.	19	590	98	23.46
Bowley, Sussex	20	810	120	23.40
Kennedy, Hampshire	22	582	79	23.85
W. Tate, Sussex	23	648	97	20.90
Hammond, Gloucestershire	24	708	110	20.78
Stevens, Hampshire	22	687	126	20.60
P. Perrin, Essex	20	490	73	20.62
Stephens, Warwickshire	14	396	141	20.46

RHODES LEADS  
BOWLING LIST

Roy Kilner Is Close Behind the  
Famous Yorkshire Player

LONDON, July 3 (Special Correspondence).—When the last of the June cricket fixtures had been played, W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire's famous veteran all-round, rested at the head of the first-class bowling averages, with his colleague, Roy Kilner, in close attendance. So had they been all through the month, their presence at the top, coupled with the close proximity of another Yorkshireman, G. C. Macaulay, being in itself a partial explanation of the champion county's continued success in the championship race. The third man on the list, it will be noticed, was Roy Kilner, who has been the first into excellent form this season. He bowled very well indeed in the test match trial, North vs. South, at Manchester, and the day after the appended averages were compiled, secured his hundredth wicket in the county list. He was the first to do so, beating G. H. Parkin, a Lancashire bowler of peculiar skill and ideas, by a bare margin of two hours. The list:

Name and County	Ovrs	M	R	W	Av
W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	313.5	107	510	85	8.27
Roy Kilner, Yorkshire	478.4	74	45	82	8.27
M. W. Tate, Sussex	602.1	211	984	104	10.04
G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	323.2	72	922	79	11.67
G. H. Parkin, Lancashire	413.1	118	816	68	12.19
G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	414.1	141	841	65	12.82
A. E. R. Gillies, Sussex	285.4	86	840	64	12.12
G. Geary, Leicestershire	369.2	121	736	53	13.88
G. Francis, Wilt.	249	87	825	44	14.20
T. L. Richardson, Northants	303.4	91	821	51	16.10
George Cox, Sussex	426	148	1405	84	14.30
S. J. Staples, Northants	338.2	118	895	46	18.10
J. C. White, Northants	346	146	1059	72	18.26
P. G. H. Fender, Surrey	589.1	167	1293	85	18.27
A. E. R. Gillies, Sussex	387.5	91	879	57	18.42
G. C. Robertson, Glamorganshire	224.2	82	687	40	18.42
H. H. Wood, Warwickshire	168.2	58	1016	48	17.83
H. A. Peach, Surrey	612	157	1082	59	17.19
A. S. Kennedy, Hampshire	503.1	145	1212	72	17.66
P. G. H. Fender, Surrey	589.1	167	1293	85	18.27
A. P. Freeman, Kent	449.1	117	1110	61	18.19
P. W. Barratt, Northants	427.4	125	978	53	18.39
R. H. Bettinson, Oxford Univ.	279	85	928	56	16.59
J. W. H. Hearne, Middlesex	551.5	131	1428	76	18.50
J. W. H. Hearne, Middlesex	297	61	827	43	19.23
G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	414.1	141	841	65	12.



## EDUCATIONAL

## The English Folk Dance Festival and Its Promoter

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By S. KENNEDY NORTH

FOR the third year in succession, The English Folk Dance Society has given a week's performances at the King's Theater, Hammersmith. Such an event affords an opportunity for surveying the work of a society, for the most part treading its path without ostentation. The English Folk Dance Society exists to teach and further the practice of dancing. Mr. Cecil J. Sharp's reading of old English country dances and those in Playford's "Dancing Master," a book of the late seventeenth century, and his notation of the remnants of Morris and the sword dances of northern England still extant and traditionally danced in various parts of the country. A further activity is the teaching and singing of English folk songs, and children's singing games collected and arranged by Mr. Sharp.

Many other people have engaged themselves in similar ventures. Miss Nellie Chaplin, Miss Mary Neale, and Mr. Frank Kidson have translated and taught folk dances, while Messrs. Baring Gould, Vaughan Williams, and other members of the English Folk Song Society have collected, arranged, and published songs. But to Mr. Sharp alone has come the privilege of having a fully trained and extremely competent group of dancers about him. Some of these, 13 years ago, began with him as a small club, meeting once a week, the huge movement which today is part of the curriculum of most educational authorities in this country. Constant practice and demonstration have made these dancers very proficient with their limited material, and following in their wake is a continuous stream of enthusiasts, dancing all over the country and furthering the aims of the society.

## The Festival

Although a theater is essentially not the place in which these dances should be demonstrated, there is no doubt it is useful in enabling the society to illustrate its work to the general public. Large numbers of people at a time. Naturally as in the past two years the audiences were largely composed of people already converted to Mr. Sharp's way of thinking, and their understanding and enthusiasm forgave much that would not be tolerated by a less sophisticated audience. The society, while using a theatrical medium for its purpose, conceded nothing necessary for the successful use of lighting, color arrangement, "production," and all the peculiar apparatus of the stage, yet the apparent amateurishness of it all had a certain charm. With this unprofessionalism, as might be expected, goes a certain self-consciousness on the part of the dancers, yet there was no eagerness to satisfy a craving audience, with inconceivable feeble and entirely devoid of the vigor so essential to it. Those who have seen the Hampton men dance the Morris traditionally in Oxfordshire will recognize that these men of the soil have just something to express, and that their technique is not so polished as that of the English Folk Dance Society dancers matters not a whit.

## The Art of It

The artistic control invested in Mr. Sharp, as director of The English Folk Dance Society, places a heavy responsibility on his shoulders which has far wider ramifications than the activities of the society, for it virtually embraces the whole of the movement in England and America today. His anxiety has been, and still is, to so plant and nurture the roots of the revival of the English folk dance, that he is so largely responsible, so that the trunk and wide-spreading branches shall be healthy and free from the decadence which might blight any movement the sap of which is not kept clean and free from matter foreign to it. Such anxiety, even when benevolent, naturally gives rise to position. And that position is strongest from those who, like myself, believe that all art must be expressive of the time in which it is practiced, and of the individuals practicing it. No unworthy art has ever been allowed to enjoy survival. The English folk dance is as alive today in an essential sense as ever it was in the past. And this essential sense is the means it affords people, young and old, rich and poor, of an expression of fundamental joy in rhythm. The same essential sense lies at the root of the modern craze for jazz and the everyday dance of the ballroom, only in this case the chaotic desire for excitement and extraction in a world beating its heart against the grip of commercial industrialism brings to it a fictitious, evaporating joy, intoxicating for the moment, but of no lasting value. There is no artistic control in it, and the vital joy of rhythmic expression which everyone has latent in him, is lost in a maze of objectionable exoticism that leads nowhere. Mr. Sharp is wise therefore in his jealous care for his young plant grafted from an old stock. But he is shy of development. Yet his plant is no longer free and

wild. He is really in the position of the horticulturist who has under his care not the wild rose itself, but a cultured variety of it, and many very beautiful varieties of the rose have been given us by experimental horticulturists the shame of which would have been denied us had they said "the wild rose and nothing more."

Of course only the shallow ask for black roses and monstrosities, and perhaps Mr. Sharp is afraid of these extravaganzas. But he need not be. For he has around him young people who have been with him from the beginning and who have definitely shown ability more than once, in developing the older forms of the dance along sane and interesting lines. This alone can save the movement from stagnation. And this was all the more apparent this year at Hammersmith where the program was virtually the same as three years ago.

## For Everybody

This business of English folk dancing is for everybody and should not be the prerogative of the middle classes, who invariably make precious the arts they affect and ultimately smother. Yet while this warning note is sounded it is good to know that the English Folk Dance Society has received a yearly grant of £500 for three years from the Carnegie Trust for use in rural districts only, and that a reorganization is now on foot throughout the country is really capable of giving back to the people this form of expression from whom it came. Still the danger is there of over-organization. Mr. Sharp must free his dancers and themselves from the dances while at the same time exercising his valuable restraining influence.

Yet while I know this to be the truth of it, I am anxious for the future, as indeed must all be who have the welfare of this great thing at heart. For even at the Hammersmith Festival, there were some anachronisms. The chief of these was the women performing the Morris. The Morris dance was never intended for women, it is entirely alien to their nature, and their emancipation of dancing about just that artistic falsity Mr. Sharp is so anxious to avoid. More especially was this evident in two solo dances by women painfully devoid of anything to express in a dance which merely becomes a gymnastic exercise for them.

## Adapted to Men

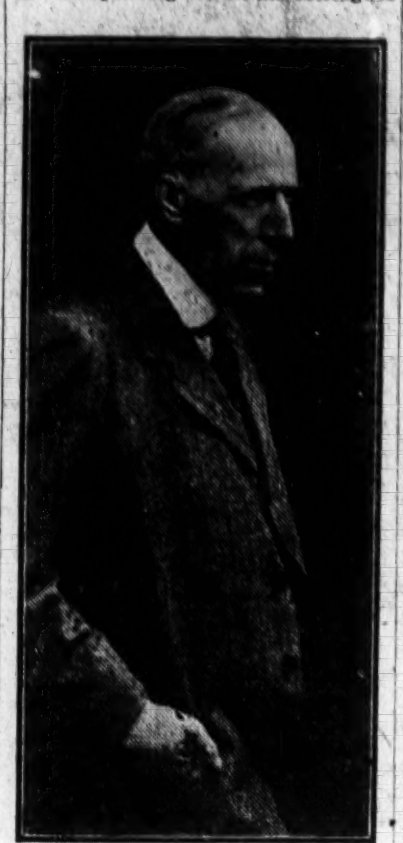
But with the men how different. Here was life, vigor, truth in expressive form, and because of these, their technique was far better. It is a curious thing that in folk dancing the expression largely controls the technique. This is the reverse of the process in all other forms of art I know of. So that when, as sometimes happened, even the men in the Morris dances lacked anything vital to express, the technique suffered often becoming feeble and entirely devoid of the vigor so essential to it. Those who have seen the Hampton men dance the Morris traditionally in Oxfordshire will recognize that these men of the soil have just something to express, and that their technique is not so polished as that of the English Folk Dance Society dancers matters not a whit.

Again when the Sword Dancers from Yorkshire danced before London audiences at the Palladium they were constantly introducing new steps and evolutions, and no one could say that the innovation was spoiling the tradition, because of the vitality of the expression behind it all. Artistic control would be out of place here for the folk themselves in their dances are in the great way of tradition. When these same dances are taken up and made an art form, there it is obvious artistic control is necessary. But this is because a fetish is made of technique.

In the country dances over-attention to technique at the expense of expression is fast making them pernickety, and this no genuine English art ever has been. What the traditional country dance has survived but has not suffered revival, can be illustrated by "The Running Set" collected by Mr. Sharp and Miss Maud Kales in the Appalachian Mountains of America. In this case among a people descended from the Elizabethan English who still speak with the accent of the seventeenth century, their manners and customs still retaining the old world flavor, this dance is as much in vogue as the jazz is in New York. From Mr. Sharp's and other people's descriptions of the dance, it is obvious that this dance is performed in a robust, noisy affair. But the performers at Hammersmith went through it with a "light fantastic toe" and conscious of their no doubt perfect drawing-room manners. In the slow dances, such as "Handed House" and "Oranges and Lemons" lies the real test, and only one or two dancers survive it, the rest dancing

as if treading on eggs. Rodin said "Slowness is beauty." And here, if ever it is possible, gentility is often mistaken for grace.

Where does every important art, this lively form of expression, this dance having the most fundamental of appeals to the English people, touch the education of the child? A Canadian educational official who said he was speaking for all his colleagues



Cecil Sharp

Director of the English Folk Dance Society

at one of the afternoon performances said how pleased he was to have "seen this unit in our curriculum." Unit, curriculum—those bugbears of educational systems! If English folk dancing means no more than that to the educational authorities, then it is doomed. Made a part of the "curriculum" it stands a good chance of being as alive as geography and history to the average child. And when he grows up he will learn to dislike it as he does the beautiful classics with which he is crammed. The teachers themselves, making it "one of the subjects" with little reason else than fulfilling the part of Admirable Crichton to rapacious educational authorities, will not teach it with the subtle eye to the art of it. I have seen classes of children bored to tears in school hours with folk dancing, taught by a supremely happy throng of youngsters. But educationalists are practical people. They want to know the "results" of teaching folk dances to children. Well first of all control of body is gained. Rhythmic movements in a perfectly natural way follow each other sequentially to a logical working out of the design of the dance. Even the pattern weaving, so conspicuous in these dances, stimulates the phantasy and imagination. To this is added the advantage of exercise without gymnastics, and the delight of the accompaniment of music, which is always so attractive in the child. But above all these is the usefulness of the dances in acquiring poise, one of the most valuable and most neglected qualities desirable in anyone. Many of my readers have heard Mr. Sharp on this point, and he has put the whole truth of it in his own way, the words of which I do not remember the moment, but summed up meant that in the folk dance the poise of the body is acquired by constantly keeping it off the balance. In the ballroom dance the exact opposite is desired, and poise not attained. To the children of the present and of the future, and to adults, Mr. Cecil Sharp

has given a rich treasure, one of the richest ever given them by one man, in passing on to them a fulsome joy they had almost forgotten. He is happy in seeing after so many years of unselfish toil tangible results of his labors. He has reopened avenues to aesthetic pleasure which had almost closed for the English people. The English Folk Dance movement is a wonderful thing, a strong thing provided the best thought in the educational world use it rightly and the English Folk Dance Society will set itself to reflect something more than the delights of a bygone age, and Mr. Sharp cuts his apron-strings while keeping a fatherly eye on the child of which he is so justly proud.

## Part of College Course Taken in Foreign Country

Special Correspondence

THE aim of Delaware University in sending seven students to France this month to study French, says President Walter Hüllihen, "is to reach the type of men who are going into business; the type that embraces two-thirds of our college graduates today. We wish to see eventually a great reservoir of college-trained men from which business, trade, industry, commerce and the Government can draw either for work abroad or for work that involves knowledge of the language or customs of the country. And we are offering a plan which will make foreign training available to them before they finish their undergraduate course."

"The four-year course has become the accepted period of higher education for the average American. When the boy has finished the four-year college course, especially the boy who is going into business, he feels and his parents feel that it is time for him to take a 'job' or go to work. And not many boys and not many parents would be willing to lose the time and bear the expense of a year abroad after the bachelor's degree has been attained. But if the opportunity comes to secure a year's training abroad at about the same expense as for the year at home, and still complete the college course in the four-year period, it is reasonable to expect that a much larger number will desire to avail themselves of it than would if not available until after graduation."

"Each college group will be under the supervision and guidance throughout the year abroad of a member of the staff of his home college. The students will still be members of the college from which they go, but studying under professors of foreign universities with whom arrangements have been made for holding examinations of the American type and reporting the results to their home institution."

"Three months will be spent in a foreign country in intensive tutoring work, in hearing and speaking the language before entering the university, so that there may be no doubt as to the ability to profit by the course in the university. Pupils will be given three months of intensive work in the language before entering the university, so that there may be no doubt as to the ability to profit by the course in the university. Pupils will be given three months of intensive work in the language before entering the university, so that there may be no doubt as to the ability to profit by the course in the university."

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penses are to be borne by the students selected for the work abroad; later it may be by the institution, which is well endowed.

Whether or not there will eventually be an exchange of students, whether a similar number of young Frenchmen may come annually to Delaware is a matter already under discussion and may be decided affirmatively within the next year.

## Final Examinations Not Part of Class Work

Columbus, O.

FINAL examinations cannot, in justice to the students, be made an integral part of class room work, but must be set aside in a period devoted only to these tests, Ohio State University has decided, after experimenting during its first year as a four-quarter institution with examinations given in the last class hour of each quarter. This system was strongly objected to by the students and their objection was formally presented to the president and the faculty by resolution of the Men's Student Council. The faculty recommended elimination of the system, but had been in force for the administrative council, which carried out the suggestion.

The administrative council decided that a period of three days or three and a half days will be set aside at the end of each quarter for final examinations, a schedule of two-hour examinations to be established within those periods. Under the scheme tried out by the university until this change was made, students were given only one hour for their finals, and since the last class hour of each course was chosen, and since sometimes three, four or five of these fell on the same day, the students were faced often with the stupendous task of reviewing in one day all the work of the quarter, with only one hour for each subject. Some professors used the last two hours of the class for their examinations, but this breaking up of the test was not found to be advantageous, but rather calculated to add to the period of intensive effort.

During the thrashing out of the problem, both professors and students expressed their opinions in the pages of the Lantern, student daily, which was responsible for the agitation leading to the change. Two leading plans were evolved during this discussion: first, that one-hour midterms be given three times a quarter, or at the end of each calendar month, summarizing the work for that month, finals to be entirely abolished; second, that the system finally approved by the administrative council be adopted. This system is of course a reversal to the methods used under the two-semester plan, except that there were two examination periods then of a week's duration, instead of four periods of three days each. The new system will insure two-hour periods for every examination, and will prevent more than two on any one day. The system is the same as that at the University of Chicago, which also uses the quarter plan, except that four whole days are set aside at that school. The evolution of the system at Ohio State has proved, among other things, the unanimity of opposition to abolition of finals, even though monthly review tests be substituted, and the impracticability of making the finals part and parcel of classroom work.

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## The Observatory

WHAT the National Education Association once happily referred to as the democratic awakening in the school does not, it appears, involve exclusively methods of instruction and the consideration accorded the individual pupil. It means also that there is a new attitude toward teachers—on the one hand a feeling that one and severally they regard their profession as something more than a job and, on the other, appreciation of the fact that the school system which does not capitalize their interest and utilize their talents to the utmost extent is not performing its full measure of service to the community.

That there is abroad a disposition to consider the teacher a partner rather than an employee in the great educational enterprise is best illustrated by the increasing recognition granted to teachers' councils. These councils, in one form or another, now exist in hundreds of cities and towns, and it is not without significance that many of the most progressive and active and flourishing are likewise the ones which enjoy an enviable reputation for sound administration, efficient instruction and progressive policies.

The teachers' council does not propose to usurp the functions of authority of the superintendent or school board. It acts merely in an advisory capacity. Because it numbers among its members those who are most intimately in touch with the pupils, it is generally in the best position to determine the efficiency of any given course of study or to decide whether a certain text-book is adequate or inadequate. But when it makes its recommendation it considers its work done. Legislative authority, as before, rests solely with the school committee, but it is the frequent testimony of superintendents that many desirable reforms in school methods were the direct result of suggestions first emanating from the teachers through their constituted organization.

While it is not easy to estimate precisely the value of the councils, it is the opinion of school superintendents who have come in contact with them that their efforts have been distinctly beneficial. Thus, in the replies to a questionnaire sent out by the United States Bureau of Education, these teachers' testimonies are credited with the following specific achievements: Aided in securing a retirement law; conducted successful campaign for school bonds; formed loan fund for teachers; procured general increase in salaries; worked out a new course of study; unified teachers' social gatherings; held meetings for professional advancement; conducted lecture courses; secured use of school buildings for community purposes; established co-operation between schools and private music teachers; brought about better working conditions for teachers; provided rest rooms for teachers; organized parent-teacher associations; equipped playgrounds.

A recent instance of the increasing

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Pitch to Mel

FOR two years Donald Wharton had striven manfully to make the baseball team, but each year he had been cut from the squad in the final reduction in the middle of the season. It was with great regret that Harwood, the baseball coach of Faneuil High School and also a junior master in the school, singled out Donald, one afternoon in May, to inform him that he was waiving his time.

"Donald," said Harwood, "it comes hard for me to tell you that we can't use you any more. Donald kicked a tuft of grass with his foot, his eyes on the ground. 'The fact is,' continued Harwood, 'I am having so much trouble with the pitching staff that I have to carry a few extras as possible. I haven't the time to devote to a large squad. I want to thank you for your faithful service.' Harwood patted Donald on the shoulder, and I just wanted to smooth down the cut when it comes next week. Try something else. You're not a baseball player. There are other ways to serve."

The words, "you're not a baseball player," grated harshly on Donald. He had played hard but, well, he had to admit to himself that he wasn't a baseball player. Then he thought of the words of comfort, "try something else" and "there are other ways to serve."

Donald's first impulse was to quit at once. He started for the locker building, then stopped, paused for a moment and finally decided that he would play the game till the last man was out in the ninth. That was what Harwood had drilled into them season after season.

If Donald had hoped that the unexpected might happen, he must have been disappointed; because, when the cut came on Tuesday, his name was not among those retained. The only encouragement was a word of praise from Harwood: "Glad to see you waited till the last man was out in the ninth. Sorry, Old Pal! That was more than the others received and Donald smiled back, mumbled his thanks, and made off to the locker building for the last time. "Try something else," kept thrusting itself before him.

Trying Something Else

It is certain that Faneuil needed to try something else, for Plympton Academy, the rival of Faneuil, had not been defeated in baseball for five years and five years seems endless to victory-loving youth. "No, sir-ee!" said Chuck Winslow, Donald's chum, "we just can't seem to beat those fellows. Why, last year we had a corking team and pitcher, but got licked. Aw, shucks! We haven't even got anyone that can hold the cover on the ball, let alone chucking it over the plate. No, they'll just lose that old ball so many times that it'll bankrupt 'em to buy new ones."

Donald refused to reply to this outburst, but continued to walk homeward from school in silence. This took place three days before the big game. Plympton Academy did not have a wonder team, but they did have a good pitcher and it was certain that everyone would do his best against Faneuil.

The three days passed rapidly. Spirit, that had always been present in large proportion, the make-up of the average Faneuil boy, was now almost entirely lacking. "The pessimism of five years of defeat is so thick that one can cut it with a knife," Harwood told the head master, in discussing with him the coming game.

The day was hot and Faneuil alumni, who had followed the progress of their team, predicted a hot day for their pitchers, both in heat and hits.

The stands were gay, and numerous, and people drank their soda water as any crowd will when it is warm and great rivals clash. Donald and his chum had seats on the players' bench, a distinction awarded to those who had failed.

"We're going to clean up today," Donald was insisting, "and if this long-faced fellow behind us would cheer up, we'd clean 'em in real style."

"We haven't any more chance than a peanut with an elephant," growled back Chuck.

The rival teams appeared on the field, and went through their warming up exercises; the captains shook hands and the game began. It was decidedly a one-sided affair for Plympton Academy—that is up to the seventh inning. One weak hit was all that the Faneuil batters could get off Ford, the Plympton Academy pitcher, and even that hit was protested; on the other hand, Plympton Academy had hammered out seven runs and two Faneuil pitchers in the process. Faneuil's third pitcher gave promise of more ability.

The game isn't lost until the last man is out," repeated Donald, "and if our own bunch would only make a little noise. Why, they don't respond to the cheer leaders a-tall."

## The Unexpected Happens

Two bases on balls and a home run scoring three runs for Faneuil in the last half of the seventh failed to raise much more than a flurry of excitement. The Faneuil pitcher held Plympton Academy in check in the first part of the eighth and Faneuil managed to squeeze one more run over on an error in their turn at bat. Plympton Academy again failed to hit Faneuil's "successful" and the moment for the final effort had come.

The great era born on the spur of the moment, at least that was Donald's experience. "Ford's as wild as a loon and if we'd only wait him out and our boys would try to get his goat, we could win this game," he had told Chuck two innings before.

"No chance to get our bunch yelling. They think they're licked."

A fly out, a single to break the monotony and then another out gave token of the end being near. Ford prepared for the last batter. Suddenly a figure in street clothes leaped from the players' bench, waved his arms and shouted: "Pitch to me! Pitch to me!" Ford made a balk and the Faneuil runner was given second by the umpire. "Oh, he's going up. Wow!" Donald was alone in his cheering, but that was what bothered Ford and he threw the next ball over the catcher's head. The Faneuil runner took third. The batter got three balls and two strikes and, when Ford was pressed to put the ball squarely over home plate, the batter hit a long single to left field and another run was scored for Faneuil.

Enraptured with Donald's "Pitch to me! Pitch to me!" the Faneuil stands began a roaring clamor. The next man singled, his successor took a base on balls and the captain scored the two tying runs with a two-base hit and brought in the winning run. The Faneuil pitcher threw the ball into the third base stands. A long string of victories had been broken, and in its outburst of joy the crowd cheered Faneuil's captain by carrying him off the field, but forgot—as crowd are apt to do—the one who could not acknowledge defeat and had made that victory possible.

"Thanks!" said Harwood, as he bumped against Donald in the surging throng. The next moment Harwood was among the celebrators and Donald rejoiced with them.



"It's a Beautiful Color," Said the Little Girl. "Did You Do It?"

## The Little Green Cart

THE little boy wheeled it under the big chestnut tree, and looked at it with pride. "It is a lovely cart!" he remarked aloud.

"It's a beautiful color," said the little girl with the doll, who was passing down the lane. "Did you do it?"

"I was saying that to myself, really," said the little boy, looking up. "But, hello! all the same. Yes, I made most of it myself, except the big wheels and the wheel part. Daddy did that for me. But I painted it, and isn't it a lovely cart!" he burst out again.

"Yes," said the little girl. "An' wouldn't it be useful to carry things in, cheese an' butter an' a pot of marmalade an' a bar of soap? I'm going shopping."

"All right," said the little boy. "I'll come with you, and we'll carry the things in it." He wheeled it into the lane, and they started off down to the village.

"Seems a pity to pull it empty, doesn't it?" remarked the little girl after a time. "If one of us was to get into it, you really wouldn't feel the weight down hill."

"All right," said the little boy again. "Get in; but don't scratch the paint, will you?"

## Outside the Grocer's

He stopped while the little girl settled herself in with her doll, and then they started off again, a little more slowly this time, for the day was warm, until they came to a bumping stop outside the Grocer's.

"You'd better stay here and take care of Angelina," said the little girl, getting out and thrusting the doll into the little boy's arms, "an' I'll go an' get the things."

"All right," said the little boy, doubtfully. "Only don't be long! He stood gripping Angelina awkwardly, occasionally comforting himself with a look at his cart shining in the sun, until the little girl came out. She lugged a large brown paper parcel under one arm. In the other hand she carried a sticky bun.

"There!" she said, propping the

bag in the cart and holding up the bun. "I only had one ha'penny—I did have another last week, but it got out of my pocket somehow. But you can have the first bite. Open your mouth wide—I'll tell you when to close."

The little boy's mouth opened. "Bite!" The little boy bit. The bite did not leave much for the little girl, but she seemed contented. She next removed the crumpled Angelina out of the little boy's arms and sat her on top of the brown bag; then, each taking a handle of the cart, they trudged back up the lane.

## Taking Turns in the Swing

They were able to talk again by the time they had reached the little boy's house. "I live round the corner at Kite's Farm," said the little girl. "I have a swing," she added as an afterthought.

"All right," said the little boy once more. "We'll take the things up to your house. Is it a big swing?"

"Normous!" said the little girl. "It takes me an' Daddy an' Angelina, all at once. Here's the gate."

There was the heavy farm gate, and there was the swing under the trees in the big orchard. The little boy forgot his precious cart and gazed at it admiringly.

"Are you going to have first go?" he asked.

"No, you can have it first," said the little girl, "cos you took me riding."

So the little boy climbed up, and she pushed him; then the little girl climbed up, and he pushed her; and then they both climbed up together, and worked themselves so high into the apple branches that Angelina in the little green cart looked quite tiny.

"I must go home now," said the lit-

tle boy at last. "Can I come back this afternoon, and swing some more with you?"

"Yes, if you like," nodded the little girl. "If you bring your cart with you, Angelina likes it." She removed the doll, and watched him down the lane, pushing his little cart before him.

"I say!" she shrieked suddenly. "What's your name?"

"Robbie," he shrieked back. "What's yours?"

"Nan," she called. "Good-by, Robbie!"

"Good-by, Nan!"

## A Colorful Tale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Daddy left the painting-can on the cellar stair.

I went down and found it there;

Then the fun began.

It was lovely squashy stuff,

Smelled so nice and clean;

Such a pretty shade of green,

And I had enough,

So I painted half the wall

By the laundry door.

I'd have painted something more,

Were I not so small.

At the very nicest part

Daddy came—I see

Very plainly now, that he

Doesn't care for art.

Laura Lee Randall

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## Music

MICHAEL sat in the swing, watching Auntie Sue shell peas on the kitchen steps. Michael was frankly bored. His mother and father had gone to California and had taken Beatrice with them. Michael missed his sister, who made such a lovely little princess to be excused or an obedient pirate to her chief.

"Rats," said Michael and scuffed up great clouds of dust.

"Don't, dear," said Auntie Sue. Michael let the swing stop and sat still for several seconds. He heard the sweetest music. Someone was singing; someone who had a beautiful, soft voice. He sat still and listened for a great while. The music was more beautiful than anything he'd ever heard or imagined.

"Is that you, Auntie Sue?" though he knew before he asked that Auntie Sue's singing was thin and jerky and she only sang while she made beds.

"Yes, Michael, of course this is I. What foolish things you do say sometimes!" He knew that she did not hear the voice that kept singing and singing. He must find it, though it led him to the other side of the world. He suddenly felt very noble—like a Knight starting on a Crusade. He got up and looked under the door-sill. It might be his friend, the cricket.

"Hi!" said Michael, "are you there?" But the cricket didn't answer. "I presume he's out walking. Good-by, I'm going," said he.

"Good-by," said Auntie Sue. "Dinner's at 12 sharp." But he did not answer. Michael was skipping down the road, with the singing in his ears. A rabbit nipped across his way.

"O rabbit," called Michael, "were you singing?"

"No," said the rabbit, pausing briefly. "I never sing. I whistle," and he was off into the briar patch.

## He Reaches the Sea

Michael skipped onward. The air was sweet with the smell of clover. Daisies grew along the roadside. Presently he came to the sea. He didn't know exactly how to address the sea. He went down close and let the waves touch his toes.

"O sea," said Michael, "do you sing?"

"Yes," said the sea and began a long sea-chanty of sailors and mermaids and ships and dolphins.

"Excuse me, O sea," said Michael, after he had listened for a long while, "that is not the song I heard and dinner's at 12 sharp. So good-by."

"Indeed," said the sea and drew back her edges in a huff.

Michael bent over a yellow seashell. "Was it you?" he asked. The seashell sang in a shrill, crinkly voice of the days when he lived at the bottom of the sea and of his friends, the purple snails and barnacles.

"Thank you," said Michael. "I guess it wasn't you."

Michael went on till he came to a mountain. The mountain began to laugh. "Little boy," he said softly, "if you were to ask me to sing, all the

villagers would run in their cottages and shut the windows. My voice, to them, sounds like thunder and rain storms coming."

Michael began to climb a little rocky path that led up the side of the mountain. A white butterfly flew by. "Wait a bit," he called, "and sing to me."

"Oh no," said the bashful butterfly. "I never sing to anyone but my babies."

"Sing, oak tree," he asked of one that stood beside the path. The oak tree began a deep, bass song that quavered and shook and rustled along.

"Oh, dear," said Michael. "That isn't it at all. It was a lady singing, I think."

Up the path he kept on. It grew rockier and rockier. Michael wished he'd worn his sandals. No trees grew here and it was very warm. The grass could climb no higher—there was no dirt to cling to. Only rocks and rocks.

"I'm awfully far from home and dinner's at 12 sharp. I don't know what Auntie Sue'll do, if I don't get there. Nobody sings the song I want and I guess perhaps I'll never find it. Maybe I never heard any voice at all, and I've come all this way for nothing."

## A Lady in a Blue Dress

The song sounded close in his ears. Michael sat up. There was a tall lady in a blue dress, standing behind him. Her hair was brown and her eyes were brown and she smiled at him kindly.

"Who are you?" said Michael. "I am the South Wind," said the lady.

"And it was you I heard singing so sweetly?"

"Yes," said the lady and sat down by his side.

"Oh, please—"

"Yes," said the lady. She began to sing. Her voice was low and clear and beautiful. Michael felt like a Crusader again and listened while she sang of many things. By and by, he put his head against the South Wind's skirts and went fast asleep while she sang on and on.

Later, when he awakened, the ground was covered with little white violets, which had come up between the rocks to listen, and there were many birds standing quietly by. The South Wind had gone.

"Where is she?" he asked of a brown thrush.

"Gone to sing somewhere else," said the thrush.

Michael took the path down the mountain again. He skipped along the road, happy as a lark, and turned in at the gate as the church bells rang 12 o'clock.

"Just in time," said Auntie Sue, appearing in the doorway with a jam pot in her hand. "Why, child, how your eyes shine. Where have you been?"

"Up the mountain," said Michael, and took three porch steps in one leap.

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## Mr. Boote, the Cobbler

DOWN the little side lane, there stands a tiny cottage, and in the cottage, all alone, lives Mr. Boote, the cobbler. You can see all the particulars on a signpost which Mr. Boote fixed up and painted himself, though the rain has washed it a good deal, and some of the letters run together.

At one time the children used to call Mr. Boote "Old Crabby," which was impolite, because, even if he had become rather short-tempered through being so much alone, and even if he had a crabapple tree in his garden which only grew sour little apples, he was a useful man, and useful men ought to be treated respectfully. When the children went to school, they used to shout, "Hallo! Old Crabby," as they passed, and so it was little wonder that Mr. Boote remained rather surly.

Now, one day, a young lady from some country far off over the seas came to stay at the big house that they call the Hall, and it so happened that she wanted a pair of shoes mended in a great hurry. So, although every body said that Mr. Boote would never put himself out for anyone, she wrapped up the shoes in a piece of brown paper, and almost ran all the way to his cottage.

"Good morning, Mr. Boote!" she said, looking in at his open door. There he sat on his low stool in his little room, with his leather apron over his knees, and a shoe in his hands. And then she told him what she wanted.

Mr. Boote did not look up much. He just gave a glance and then went on stitching the shoe he was mending.

"And if you can possibly let me have them back by tomorrow, you will be very kind," she added; "you will, really?"

Mr. Boote made a sound in his beard, which might have meant anything; but the young lady took it to

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## FRANCE RECOVERS BUSINESS POISE

Industries Are 97 Per Cent Active in Lille, Roubaix, and in Whole Département du Nord

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS, July 12 (Staff Correspondence)—The comparatively rapid return of Lille, the capital of the industrial north of France, to normal conditions is very striking. The wheels are spinning and this human hive of labor is humming. There is no doubt that France has acquired a new sense of its industrial potentiality. To have quietly built up the factories, to have accelerated the process of manufacture, to have re-established trade with the noise of the reparations controversy continues, is no light feat and France is sincerely to be congratulated upon putting into practice the precept of self-help.

It must be remembered that in fact France had received little from the German Government and two distinct traits in the French character are clearly brought out: the first being the insistence upon payments and the second being the determination to make good, whether payments are forthcoming or not. Nevertheless it would now seem that there is some slackening up in the work of reconstruction because of the financial difficulties of the French exchequer.

Moreover the war victims who have certain sums allotted on the annuity system find that these sums are cut down. They are cut down by nearly 50 per cent this year. There is no doubt that the French people will be long time before the promises made in those hopeful days of 1919 are fulfilled. It may be that France was wrong to saddle itself with such an immense liability, but against the difficulties of the State must be put the needs of the individual inhabitants. In the north department, which includes Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Arras, practically all the industrial concerns are in working order. It is computed that 97 per cent are active once more. The French deserve every credit for this fine piece of organization. Everybody threw themselves into the task with complete confidence. The banks were liberal in their credits with the result that about half the sums already spent come from private enterprise.

Examples could be cited of large industrialists who have built up large businesses to solve the housing problem, but they, taking a broad view of their interests, applied their energy in this direction. Co-operative societies composed of the people of smallest means have also constructed thousands of new houses.

Altogether a survey of the environs of Lille is exceedingly encouraging. It is obvious that, whatever may be one's views about reparations and the French methods of collecting reparations, France is not standing still and refusing to do anything until somebody comes to the rescue. The country is working out its own salvation, and at no distant date may place itself in the very front rank of European industrial nations.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Art of Joseph Urban

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, July 24

AT THE time Joseph Urban came from Vienna to preside pictorially at the Boston Opera House, the American stage was in a desultory and unrefined mood from a scenic point of view. English and Italian traditions were pretty much the order of the day; the shades of the old London Lyceum and the historic Scala in Milan still impinged on American methods to a greater or less degree. Reports of the dazzling décors the Russian artists were unfolding to enraptured audiences in Paris and London were drifting across the Atlantic when Mr. Urban took up his work in Boston in 1911, but the time was not yet ripe for any widespread appreciation of the newer continental model. The succession of magnificent stage pictures which he designed for the Boston Opera during the few seasons allotted it brought him the applause of an appreciative minority, quick to perceive the unusual command of coherent form and sumptuous color in his work.

Trained in the schools of Vienna as architect, designer and painter, Mr. Urban had enjoyed many years of practical experience in the arts before coming to America. His first important commission was in 1897, when he was called upon to design the palace of the Khedive of Egypt in Cairo. Public buildings, bridges, large parks, interior designing, the staging of pageants and settings for opera in various European capitals, all had their place in his repertoire and helped round out a robust and protean talent. The theater offered the widest scope for his manifold and varied proclivities and an assured reputation in this field led to his American engagement. After the song birds flew away from the Back Bay Pews and the final curtain was lowered, he outdid himself in staging the "Garden of Paradise," which ran on Broadway for just two nights. Here the story takes a twist and the scene shifts from the dignified preserves of the "Boston Opera" to the stage of the Ziegfeld "Follies," although, as on the roller coasters, it all proved to be a preliminary swoop to higher levels.

## From "Revue" to Opera

The saving grace of the "Garden of Paradise" was the visitation of the "Follies" to the stage. On the second night to examine the remarkable scenic investiture, who exclaimed on the instant that he had found his man for the "Follies." From then on this music-hall "revue" took on new and ever more wondrous beauties—silk curtains of shimmering undreamed textures, blazing backgrounds of richest hue, scenery of prodigious colors and contours that fired the imagination at every turn. Stage history shows how Urban scenery and hangings became the rage, how from modern drama to Shakespeare, from musical comedy to the Metropolitan Opera, his artistic thought cleaved the gulches and the ridiculous with equal skill. "The Garden of Allah," Percy Mackay's outdoor masque of "Calliban," James K. Hackett's "Merry Wives of Windsor," the magnificent architectural settings at the Century Theater when it was the home of costly "revues," the beautiful garden scene in "Sally," the last act of "Tristan and Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera, these are only a scant few of the host of creations that

have come from his studios in the last 10 years.

The particular qualities which this once Viennese, now American, designer for the stage has evolved remain absolutely his own, although a goodly number of celebrated designers have stepped into the limelight since the New York stage became Urbanized. Architectural massiveness, the plentiful use of platforms and three-dimensional solidity where possible, the fine sense of scale and correctness of detail in construction, his use of deep blue backgrounds (Urban blue), lavish use of flowers and urns in the purely decorative scenes, the hangings of gold and silver, soft grays or saffron with delicate traceries, the inner framing of the proscenium arch, the ability to work in any period or none, to evoke pure fantasies although far removed from the Russian manner—these are some of the distinguishing attributes of this genius of the stage.

## Attention to Detail

His attention to detail, his indefatigability in work, his ceaseless flow of invention, his complete disregard for the limitations that might arise in a financial way, his insistence on order and cleanliness in his surroundings, his ability to achieve that which he really desires—although as he says, "Everyone thinks everything I do is so easy"—such are the factors that have placed him at the top of his profession.

As designer for the Metropolitan Opera he has received the largest contract ever awarded by that establishment, which is to take the entire output of his studios for an entire year, an aggregate of perhaps 50 sets. Mr. Urban employs the highest paid and most skilled workmen in the profession, and he has thrown out completed sets on occasions when they have not come up to his requirements. He has further established a unique and fascinating shop in New York, known as the Viennese Shop, where the arts and crafts of the Wiener Werkstätte—a guild of about 1000 artists—are shown in a setting that reflects his ingenuity down to the smallest detail.

And last, but by no means least, he presides over the artistic destinies of the Cosmopolitan moving pictures, where there is practically no limit to the lavishness or size of the productions. Those who have seen "When Knighthood Was in Flower" recall the really marvelous beauty of the scenes of Old England which he reconstructed within the four walls of the Cosmopolitan studios. Only when a visit has been made here to a production of this magnitude does one realize the tremendous requirements of motion picture work. In the forthcoming production of "Little Old New York" will be seen the biggest indoor set ever made, a faithful reproduction of the Bowling Green section of this city as it was 100 years ago, with the Battery and the old landmarks intact. Here Mr. Urban worked with a lavish hand, employing 45 sunlighters—the largest array in present use—and number of outdoor light and atmosphere. Here dozens of real trees with artificial leaves were planted in avenues; here rows of houses, ships, cobble streets and sidewalks, gardens rioting with bloom, brought into actual being the old story where Rida Johnson Young's story is laid, and all due to the genius of this master architect-artist from old Vienna. R. F.



Set Designed by Joseph Urban and Filmed in "Little Old New York," Showing How Bowling Green and the Original Delmonico Restaurant Looked 100 Years Ago

## Berlin Hears Austrian Music

Berlin, July 2  
Special Correspondence

THE Berlin concert season has just terminated, a week of Austrian music in the Philharmonic Hall forming an unusually brilliant finish. Exceedingly enjoyable, it only from the viewpoint of rarity and originality, were the two concerts of the Vienna Mandolin Orchestra Society, under the conductorship of Rudolf Schindlauer. The object of this society is to prove that the mandolin is not merely the toy of the dilettante, but one of great artistic possibilities both for the soloist and in orchestra. Certainly this was abundantly proved by the two concerts. A distinct loss to its advantage. A distinct loss to its advantage. A distinct loss to its advantage.

The performances of Arnold Schönberg's "Gurrelieder" for the first time in Berlin constituted by far the greatest success of the week. They were given on three consecutive evenings under the admirable leadership of Dr. Heinrich Jolowetz. The Philharmonic Orchestra was augmented for the occasion, many unusual and even weird instruments being pressed into service, while the famous Kittel Choral Society was more than doubled. The chief soloists in the "Gurrelieder" were Gertrude Bindernagel (Tore), Hans Nachod (Valdemar), and Mme. Charles Cahier as the Wood.

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Pigeon. All were excellent, the rich, sympathetic voice and admirable phrasing of Mme. Cahier in the one beautiful song allotted to her especially arousing enthusiastic applause. The conductor, Dr. Jolowetz, who accomplished his difficult task in exemplary manner, was the recipient of an ovation each evening.

It would be futile to dispute the influence of Wagner upon Schönberg's style of writing, but that his place is in the very foremost ranks of modern composers, as regards both originality and beauty of instrumentation, nobody would wish to deny.

## Changes in State Opera

The State Opera is undergoing various changes, most of them not to its advantage. A distinct loss to its advantage. A distinct loss to its advantage. A distinct loss to its advantage.

The close of the season has produced an interesting novelty at the State Opera—"Der Goldene Hahn," by Rimsky-Korsakoff. It is so light in character as to be termed an opera, and is fantastic to a degree. The music is far better than the book. It is melodious and original and extremely graceful. The whole is a kaleidoscope of most brilliant hues, and nothing but praise is due to both the musical interpretation and the mounting. Leo Blech conducted in his masterly manner. It was his adieu at the State Opera, and the enthusiasm

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of the crowded house was proportionate.

Mme. Karsavina, inimitable exponent of the poetry of motion, gave two performances at the Scala. She danced to Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Debussy and other composers. The house was crowded to the doors on each occasion.

Joseph Schwarz gave one of his highly successful vocal recitals in the Philharmonic Hall a few nights ago, singing in his native Russian, and also in Italian, German and English. This was his first appearance here since his American tour.

At one of the London County Council schools in Whitechapel, for boys of the working classes, opera is an integral feature of the curriculum. Mr. C. T. Smith, head master, will lecture on the subject at the Royal College of Music, and a number of boys trained by him will illustrate the theories by singing selections from Mozart's "Magic Flute." The scenery, properties, and costumes are all made by the boys themselves.

John Philip Sousa has assembled his band in New York in preparation for his thirty-first annual tour, which will include Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Ore., San Diego, San Antonio, Havana, and Miami, Fla.

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## Comédie-Française Moves Ahead

Paris, July 6  
Special Correspondence

THE Comédie-Française has decided to revise entirely its repertoire. For many reasons this measure had become necessary. First, because of present-day acting, which differs from that of some years ago. The influence of realism rendered difficult presentations before old canvases which had been modified or curtailed. The Comédie-Française, for décors of drama and tragedy, still kept to the historic-archaeological school. Its mises en scène had an imposing, rather chilling aspect. The naturalist movement, whose action on the theater, like impressionism in painting, prepared the return to the broad synthetic style, did not seem to have influenced the Comédie-Française, except for a few modern plays. It remained stationary and faithful to old ideas.

An Imposing Plan  
It is now on the way to placing itself in the front rank of theatrical progress. Its stage managers, helped by the public taste, go beyond the vain imitation of reality and return to a broader and more powerful art. Lines, volumes, more abstract than lifelike, bold pure colors rather than uncertain nuances—such are the new tendencies. Thus the decorators prepare really novel art, frank in its expression, simple in its means. Unconsciously or not, the Comédie-Française is turning toward the most advanced form of art.

The plan conceived by the administrator of the Comédie-Française is really imposing. If it is executed integrally, the year 1928 will see a Comédie-Française entirely transformed and rejuvenated. The principal dramas of Victor Hugo are to be restaged and the décors renewed.

M. Fabre moreover is thinking of organizing a "salon romantique." Romanticism is not of our time. It is considered as the acme of affectation and artifice. The taste of today is toward simplicity, sobriety, verity. M. Fabre believes that we are going too far in that new direction and that a "salon romantique" would re-establish the balance. As for tragedies, the setting will be on entirely new lines.

## Bakst and Zuloaga

It may be thought that in his desire for renovation M. Fabre may in his turn go too far. The names of Bakst and of Zuloaga are thrown into his different projects and one cannot very well picture an association of these artists with romanticism. The romantic dramas, unlike the great tragedies, exist only by their form. To change their presentation would be to disfigure romanticism. The text could never bear such fantasy. To remain coherent, the dramas of Hugo and others must not be put to the test of innovations. They are pictures of an epoch and can only keep their flavor if they are presented under the

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aspect they had in their time. The truculent realism of Zuloaga, the Oriental preciosity of Bakst, are certainly not in the note of romanticism. For tragedy, it is to the sculptor Bourdelle that M. Fabre has appealed. The vigorous figure of his "Hercules archer" has been chosen as an inspiration for "Phèdre."

## The Polish Theater

WARSAW, June 29 (Special Correspondence)

The Polish theater has latterly produced several new pieces, among them Cui's "Terre Inhumaine," with marked success. The actors, Mme. Przychodowska, Mr. Junosza-Stempowski, and Mme. Siemaszko, gave a performance of finished artistry. It would be difficult to find better acting, so powerful and convincing in effect was it, and without the least strain of exaggeration. The Polish theater excels in its manner of production, and spares no pains nor expense in its endeavors to secure really finished and artistic performances.

For those who wish to understand the new aims and tendencies of Polish dramatic art, it is imperative to visit the Reduta, which pursues an entirely independent and original line. This body of artists, who form a little community of their own, directed by Limanowski and Osterwa, can be compared only with the theater of Stanislawski or the Kamerny theater. Not that they imitate either of these, but because of the same seriousness and idealism of their aims. In contradistinction to the naturalistic tendency of the one, and the formalistic tendency of the other, the Reduta may be said to have an idealistic basis.

This showed itself very distinctly in the performance of the Easter play, "Wielkanoc," and also in "Judas," by Teitelbaum. The representation of Judas by Jaracz was overwhelming in its tragic force. This actor has such a play of gestures that even foreigners quite unacquainted with the language were carried away by his emotional power.

## AMUSEMENTS

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**Wesley Barry** is being filmed in a picture temporarily called "The Country Kid." William Beaudine is directing and the cast includes Helen Jerome Eddy, George Nichols, Edward Burns, and Kate Toncray.

Metro is to make a screen version of Peter Clark MacFarlane's story "Held to Answer," under the direction of Harold Shaw. House Peters, Evelyn Brent and "Bull" Montana will have the leading roles.

William S. Hart, who has been more or less in retirement for the last two years, is making preparations to return to the screen again and will probably start actual filming next month. He is to make a series of film tales for Paramount, the first of which, an original

story by Hart himself, is being arranged in continuity form by J. G. Hawkes.

Mabel Normand will shortly complete her newest picture, called "The Extra Girl," under the direction of Dick Jones. Immediately afterward she is expected to start making another one called "Mary Ann."

"Upside Down" is the title of a new comedy drama Universal is making with Herbert Rawlinson in the leading role. The other players include Claire Adams, Margaret Campbell, William Irving, Frank Farrington and Herbert Fortier.

The third picture to be made by the Associated Authors, which includes Frank E. Woods, Thompson Buchanan, and Elmer Harris, is Frank R. Adams' "The Love Hater," which Harris adapted for the screen. Matt Moore is to play the leading male role.

Thomas H. Ince announces that he is to make a screen version of "Barbara Frietche." He recently bought the film rights of the play, which was written by Clyde Fitch. He also announces that he has acquired the screen rights of "The Barber of New Orleans," a play of the period of the Louisiana Purchase, in which William Faversham starred.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1923

## EDITORIALS

IT WOULD be a happy and a fortunate thing if the relationship between the United States and Europe could be discussed in terms of economics rather than in those of narrow nationalism and blatant spread-eagleism. It is of course true that there are American statesmen perfectly capable of conducting a debate in the former fashion. Senator Underwood, for example, Wednesday delivered an address in his home city of Birmingham, in which he discussed calmly and logically the bearing upon American productive industry of the existing state of chaos in Europe; but the Alabama Senator, although a possible presidential candidate, does not rank with the sensationalists whose utterances appeal to the average newspaper editor, and, as a result, his remarks were consigned to an inconspicuous position. Those of Hiram Johnson, functioning as a cog in Mr. Hearst's inscrutable political machine, were displayed over the first pages of most American newspapers.

### The Economics of European Chaos

Senator Johnson, of course, is nothing if not sensational. His entrance upon American politics was effected through a door opened by a pistol bullet, to a San Francisco court room crowded with attendants upon a spectacular "bottle" case. He has always tried to live up to the conditions which first gave him national prominence. His speech at New York Wednesday night was supposed to summarize the opinions gained after a careful study of European conditions on the ground. The Senator has had the good fortune to be able to remain for some months at the points of the greatest activity in Europe, and although he speaks with scorn of Americans who like to associate with European dignitaries, he has had, and embraced, the opportunity to meet those most actively engaged in governmental work on the Continent. And yet we find in the three columns of very vigorous oratory of which he delivered himself scarcely a line regarding the bearing upon American prosperity, present or future, of the chaotic conditions prevailing in Europe, and but little to indicate that the address is based in any sense upon what our traveling senators are accustomed to describe as "investigations at first hand." There is nothing which would indicate that the speech might not have been written by the distinguished Senator before he left his home on the Pacific coast. He denounces propaganda, particularly British propaganda, in the United States. He ridicules the thirty-one distinguished Republicans, and particularly Messrs. Hughes and Hoover, who joined in assurance to the American people that the election of Mr. Harding would be followed by entrance in some form upon international association. He insists that "God gave us the dividing oceans," and seems to ignore entirely the fact that God also gave us the steamships which have made those oceans a pathway, rather than a barrier, and the aircraft which have even more reduced the obstacle to intimate association between the two continents. He exalts America and depreciates Europe, and seems to find the complete and final expression of his own convictions in this phrase, with which he closed his speech:

There's just one course to pursue, just one way to play our proud part, just one method to render real service—speak our voice, frankly and boldly, be true to our own institutions, hold to our own ideals, be fair and just to all peoples, but standing upon our own shores, remain the master of our own destiny, the captain of our own souls.

No man is master of his own destiny. Only a narrow egoist can believe himself free from any power other than his own weak and fallible human will. No man's soul is saved by ignoring duties to others, and he who thinks himself the captain of his soul without regard to obligations imposed upon him by our common humanity will find that soul is lost. These truths apply to nations equally with individuals.

But perhaps it is futile to discuss the merely oratorical phase of Senator Johnson's speech. It is more to the purpose to point out, and to emphasize, the fact that he seemed to be utterly oblivious to the part which European distress and impending bankruptcy must inevitably play in making it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain prosperity in the United States. While the Senator has been in Europe, the voters in his own party in Minnesota have risen in revolt and elected a nonpartisan candidate for the United States Senate by a plurality approximating 90,000. They did it because they were producers of wheat and other foodstuffs, and the price of their products in the markets of the world had fallen below the cost of production. We do not ignore the fact that Magnus Johnson, like Hiram, raises a somewhat strident voice against any participation on the part of the United States in the rehabilitation of Europe, but that was not the thing that impressed the Minnesota voters. They saw themselves beggared because the demand for wheat had become so small in proportion to the supply that its price ceased to be remunerative, and after the fashion of American voters they vented their wrath upon the party in power.

Wiser minds than those of either Johnson will in time, and that before very long, show to the farmers of Minnesota and of the middle west, and to the cotton growers of the south, that if the markets of Europe are destroyed, as they now bid fair to be, by international dissension bordering upon actual war, the demand for American products will be so lessened that prices will fall below the essential cost of production. Everyone in the south remembers that because of the failure of the European market a few years ago, the cry went up that individuals in the United States should "Buy a bale of cotton" in order that the market might be supported. It was a sentimental appeal and, like most sentimental appeals, miserably failed. Now we find it raised again. The cry has gone up to "Buy a barrel of flour," and the

sympathizers with the distressed wheat farmers of the northwest are urging that if 200,000 housewives will buy each a barrel of flour against future needs the surplus wheat in the warehouses would be largely disposed of. Of course that proposition, too, will fail. The American housewife unhappily is in no position to stock her larder for so far ahead, and even if she did, it would mean only that a sudden immediate demand would be substituted for a steady continuing demand, and no more wheat in the end would be used.

Until Europe by the restoration of orderly conditions is become again, as it used to be, the greatest purchaser of American cotton and American foodstuffs, the distress of the farmer, north and south, is certain to continue. It will not be corrected wholly by plans for co-operative marketing, nor by attempting to stabilize prices by governmental enactment. An active market is the one panacea. Senator Underwood in a phrase said more of value to the American producer when he said, "If American business is to survive and our products are to be consumed, there must be a European market," than Senator Johnson expressed in his entire outburst of flamboyant oratory.

FROM his home city, St. Louis, Mo., comes the announcement that Leonidas C. Dyer, Representative in Congress, has discovered the existence, among "the heads of large industrial and business concerns and civic organizations in the New England states, Ohio, New York, and a number of western states," of much sentiment in favor of a modification of the Volstead law. This desired modification, according to Mr. Dyer, would provide for the manufacture and sale of beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent by weight. He is silent regarding any clamor for "light wines" or liquors of a greater alcoholic potency. The inference must be that no such demand is being made in the states covered by his survey. But beer, we are told, is sadly needed. Those who may be inclined to doubt the Congressman's appraisal of this need are informed by him that he found that "some persons who are connected with temperance societies are not opposed to the resumption of the manufacture of light beer."

Now it is not for a moment doubted that Mr. Dyer correctly represents the sentiment of those with whom he talked. He got, apparently, exactly what he was looking for. But it does not appear that he correctly reflects the predominant sentiment of the communities in which his investigation was carried on. It is unquestionable that the predominant sentiment in every state of the Union, not excepting New York and Missouri, is in favor of the complete enforcement of the law as it now stands. Mr. Dyer's straw vote is open to examination and recount because, on the face of the returns, it does not correctly reflect the wishes of the people.

The important fact should not be forgotten that St. Louis, Mr. Dyer's home city, was, for many years preceding the adoption of the prohibition amendment, the chief stronghold of the powerful brewing interests in the United States. In it there still reside the beneficiaries of vast fortunes made from the manufacture and sale of beer. A few years ago it was estimated, how correctly it is impossible to say, that no less than forty of the heirs of a once famous St. Louis brewer were each receiving from his estate an income of \$1000 a day. It is such beneficiaries as these, aided by sympathetic friends, who made vibrant, not so many years ago when it was proposed to adopt a constitutional amendment in Missouri to outlaw the liquor traffic, the cry "Save St. Louis!" It was such an influence as that exerted through the power of brewers' money that persuaded a once popular St. Louis pastor to resign his ministerial appointment to accept, as the champion of the makers of beer, an election to Congress.

Mr. Dyer, if he wishes to retain his seat in Congress, must stand for re-election in the fall of 1924. One wonders if his solicitude is really in behalf of the people of the states which he says he has recently visited, or if he does not seek, first of all, to curry favor with the still wealthy, still ambitious, and still designing owners of brewery properties in his own city which have been rendered nonproductive because of the outlawing of the saloons, their distributing agencies and revenue earners.

Mr. Dyer announces his intention of proposing, at the next session of Congress, an amendment to the present law permitting the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer. He should not make the mistake of assuming that in this undertaking he is representing the sentiment of even a considerable number of the people for whom he pretends to be acting. It is not impossible that he may, by this early announcement, assure himself of the support of enough St. Louis voters to make possible his own re-election. But he will find it difficult to convince the people of his own home district, or those throughout the country as a whole, that he is undertaking a real public service. It is doubtful if, by his survey, he has honestly persuaded himself that there is a popular demand for the change in the law which he proposes to work. Evidently he has not been convinced against his will.

LOWER schools need just as well qualified teachers as do the upper schools. It is not only reactionary but dangerous for certain groups of the British public to insist that unqualified teachers will do for the infants' classes, and that the infants "only want looking after." It is indifference to the best standards in education for the American public to persist in reserving its best equipped teachers for the high schools and to impose the least equipped upon the great majority of the lower grades.

Teachers in elementary schools should be recognized as professionally equal to teachers in secondary schools

### Mr. Dyer and His Beer Survey

when, of course, their teaching qualifications are of equal merit. Moreover, the school systems of Great Britain, the United States or any other country cannot go on placing the secondary school teacher professionally above the elementary school teacher simply because the pupils of one are older and more advanced than those of the other. To do so would be to uphold a phase of human reasoning which has in many localities given way to a more enlightened viewpoint.

Educators are realizing, first, that it is just as important, and that it takes just as much training and special ability to give the child of the lower school its rightful foundation and its rightful opportunity, as to continue the same with the child when he reaches the upper school; second, that it takes a teacher of rare gifts and understanding to give a child its educational groundings satisfactorily. Most parents have become aware of this fact. Furthermore, teachers in the upper grades are ever complaining that their incoming classes are not more than half ready for the new work. How can the pupils be fully ready, when their teachers have been scantily prepared and are lacking in other essential qualifications?

Economy does not come by cutting down an item in the budget. It is not quite so simple. Second thought is necessary. One's calculations must include the aggregate whole of human welfare. To be specific, a community is not really economizing by substituting unqualified for qualified teachers and thus reducing financial expense, when such a method is going to compel the spending of many times as much money later in order to overcome the setback caused thereby. To the contrary, economy comes by increasing the quality rather than by decreasing the quantity. Lower schools properly taught will save a tremendous amount of duplication and correction later, as well as assuring civilization of a higher type of citizen, because of a sound schooling from bottom to top.

Some of the states are taking positive steps to provide for their lower schools teachers equal in caliber to those in the upper. The college of education of the Ohio State University has announced a four-year course with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. Massachusetts took action along this line two years ago when four-year courses and bachelor degrees were established in the state normal schools. Another institution which is doing notable service in this direction is the National Kindergarten and Elementary College in Evanston, Illinois, whose motto is, "The National School of Childhood," and where a supreme emphasis is laid upon the teaching of the small child.

WHAT is known to economists as "Gresham's law of money," the fact that inferior money—a debased coinage or overissue of government promises to pay—will always drive out of circulation the better money, full weight coin or notes readily redeemable in such coin, has found general acceptance in civilized nations. If proof of its validity were needed, it is only necessary to look at Germany, Austria, and Russia, where the flood of "cheap money" has practically abolished the gold standard.

With the insistent demand of certain great American industries for the repeal of the immigration restriction law, or its radical amendment so as to permit the importation of greatly increased numbers of emigrants from Europe, it is time for consideration of the law that seems to control the movement of populations.

There has been a lot of cheerful optimism about America as the "melting pot of the nations," in which all tribes and conditions of men were to be raised to the level of the racial stocks by which this country was settled. It has been taught and believed that the public school and the press would in one or two generations convert all Aryans, and some other Asiatic races, into 100 per cent Americans. What if this is a fundamental error, and it should be found that transplanting millions of people to another region of the earth and teaching them another language doesn't really change their essential race characteristics? Has any ethnologist undertaken to formulate the laws that control the persistence of certain lower types, even among those with higher capacities for civilization?

## Editorial Notes

THE editor of The Nation, who has a faculty for discovering interesting things, has learned that "a famous American film scenario writer" is rewriting Hall Caine's "The Eternal City." In the original the hero, David Rossi, is a Socialist, the character being modeled somewhat upon that of Mazzini. But to bring the play up to date, and avoid prejudice against Socialism in the theater, he is to be changed into a Fascist and modeled upon Mussolini! It's a little like rewriting "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and making Tom marry Little Eva after beating Simon Legree to death, but all things are possible to "famous writers for the films."

It is difficult to say whether Bhopal, the central Indian state which has recently adopted prohibition, owes more to the prohibitionists of the world for the inspiration which their work has undoubtedly been to it than the prohibitionists owe to it for the inspiration which its example provides. A letter just received by the committee on conservation and advance of the council boards of benevolence of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States from the Princess of the state reads in part:

It may interest you to know that the measure has already met with remarkable success. Great as the loss of income is from this source, Her Highness feels amply compensated for it by the visibly improved moral and material condition of her dear subjects.

Many a larger territory would do well to ponder earnestly this deliberate opinion.

## Features of the War's Aftermath

Two of the outstanding features of the aftermath of the war are the change in the thought and status of women and the "urge to learn" among classes previously content with a small understanding. These features are most marked in those nations which suffered the most from the war. What would their grandparents say, for instance, of the army of French, German and English girls who today almost crowd out their brothers in every kind of athletics?

In the higher fields, particularly in England, remarkable progress has also been made. In addition to invading Parliament, twenty-seven women have been admitted as barristers, while the number of women sitting as magistrates in English courts has grown to over 1400. From India, Turkey and Japan, moreover, remarkable but authentic stories of the emancipation of women are constantly coming. The admission of native Indian women to the English bar, the holding of public meetings by unveiled Turkish women are significant straws.

The desire for better education is no less marked. The great English universities have a larger proportion of "workingmen" students than at any time in their history. From Poland come stories of earnest students living on next to nothing and walking up to twenty miles per day to attend the higher grade schools and universities.

Perhaps, however, the most remarkable indication of all of the rapidly changing mass thinking is the revolutionary attitude toward the previously accepted religious teachings, which is so apparent in the countries of central and southern Europe.

### American Journalism in One Easy Lesson

If you are fortunate, you may some day see a group of newspaper publishers with heads together, gravely discussing matters of great moment. It is quite safe on such an occasion to assume that they are considering, not politics, but the relative pulling power of the various comic strips.

Before long we shall be able to classify all American newspapers as follows: (a) those belonging to Mr. Hearst; (b) those belonging to Mr. Munsey; (c) *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Newspapers are constantly becoming more democratic. That is, to appreciate them it is no longer necessary to be able to read.

Where the Pulitzer Foundation gravely erred was in failing to provide a prize for the best headline of the year. It is the headline writer who molds public opinion.

"Beauty is truth; truth, beauty." To promote truth in journalism, let us have more beauty contests.

The phenomenal spread of the syndicated article has made it possible for millions of people in all parts of the country to be simultaneously bored by the same borrowed joke or the warmed-over idea.—S. K., in "Life."

### Recent Signs of Improvement in Europe

WITHIN the last year—even within the last six months—in Italy, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and, until France entered the Ruhr Valley, even in Germany, one could note a distinct change in the attitude of many public men and of the most thoughtful of private individuals trained in government and business, says Jeremiah W. Jenks, one of America's foremost authorities on economics and international affairs, in *The Current History Magazine*. They had begun to take note again of their natural resources. They had observed that, as the seasons went by and their efforts had begun to take effect, their fields were regaining their former fertility. They were gradually, though slowly, building up again their trade connections, and, on the whole, bad as the economic conditions still are, there has been for the last year or two a noticeable change for the better. Indeed, within the last six months, the conditions in several of these countries have very greatly improved.

More important even than the real changes in the industrial situation, is the change in the mental attitude of these influential men. They are beginning to rely upon themselves. They are working out plans for the re-establishment of their countries. The statesmen have already initiated conferences with neighboring states to remove trade restrictions of various kinds, and thus to build up again their foreign markets. In practically all of the states mentioned they are now making serious efforts to balance their budgets, both by somewhat drastic restrictions upon their expenditures, even, in some instances, at the risk of great political dissatisfaction, and also, in most of the states, by earnest efforts to increase their taxes, here again at political risk and in the face of serious economic difficulties. The change, however, is a most hopeful one.

### The Pressing Need for Stabilization

A little while ago the word most used among us, says The Villager, was the word "propaganda," then it was "hyphenated American," later it was "reconstruction," and still later it was "deflation." . . . At present the word at the end of tongues and pens is the word "stabilization."

And it is not the war that has brought this condition about; the war but accelerated what was already in process, and recognizing the fact, men are now casting about for some deep-reaching remedy, some general counter-balance—this is the thing they talk about under the term "stabilization." Two ways to stabilization are being suggested. The business engineers, the observers of industry, the thinkers, the men typified by Mr. Hoover, would bring about stabilization through the education of the producers—perhaps of the consumers too, but particularly just now of the producers.

The men of business themselves, the doers, take another view. They turn to the old, tried cure for anarchy; they turn to despotism. Already there are dictators in the moving-picture business, in some of the needle trades, in the baseball business. A dictator, that is to say, someone "with full executive power," is semi-officially proposed for the mining industry, and lately there have been published rumors of a serious movement to provide a dictator for Wall Street. Whichever party is right about the way to the cure, whether the business men of thought or the business men of action, there is universal agreement about the malady. This is the important point.

### Democracy in American College Government

THE compromise that is likely to be worked out (in American college government), writes Henry Noble MacCracken in *The Yale Review*, is the development of a system in which the professors' body will control, or share in, the election of the president, leaving thereafter to the administrative office most of the executive routine. Under this plan, the president would be thought of primarily as the faculty's executive, responsible in some degree at least to the faculty for the efficiency of academic management.